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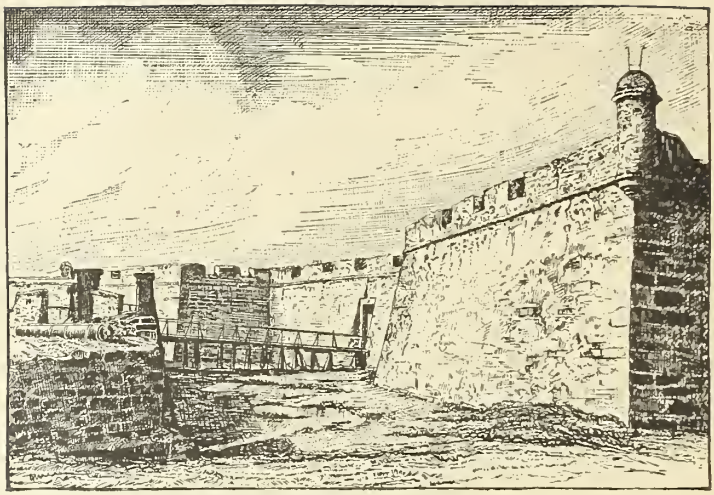
HEALTH RESORTS OF THE SOUTH.

Containing numerous Engravings descriptive of the most desirable Resorts of the Southern States.

BOSTON:
GEO. H. CHAPIN.
1889.



Old Fort Marion, St. Augustine.

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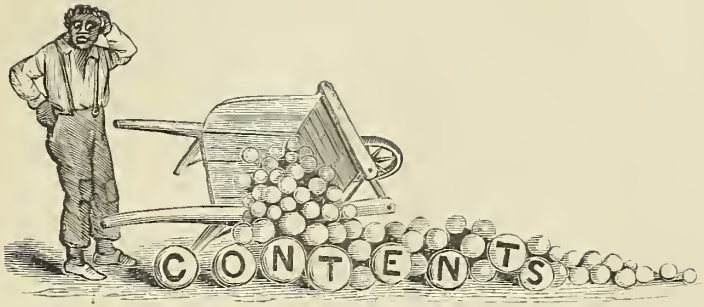

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Places of Interest in St. Augustine and Vicinity.

FORT MARION—North end of seawall.
CITY GATES—North end of St. George St.
THE MUSEUM—(Which contains the old Spanish relics and wonders of Florida) between City Gates and Fort Marion. A Souvenir is given to each visitor.
UNION RAILWAY STATION—Malaga St. Passenger Fare: In Omnibus, 25c. In Hack. 50c. Baggage 25c. each piece.
SOUTH BEACH FERRY AND RAILWAY—Foot of Central Wharf, east of Plaza. Goes half hourly.

HOTELS.

PONCE DE LEON—On the Alameda, west of Plaza.
CORDOVA—On the Alameda, west of Plaza.
ALCAZAR—On the Alameda, west of Plaza.
SAN MARCO—North of City Gate.
MAGNOLIA—St. George, North of Plaza.
FLORIDA— " " " " "
CLEVELAND—" " " " "
THE ABBEY—" " " " "
ROLLESTON—" " " " "
ST. GEORGE—" " South of Plaza.
BARCELONA—North of Ponce de Leon.
HERNANDEZ—Charlotte Street.
OCEAN VIEW—Bay St. South of Plaza.
AMERICAN—Orange Street.
With excellent boarding houses throughout the city.
FREE EXHIBITION of strange and curious things at the Fort Marion Store, opposite Fort Marion, all of which are for sale
OLD HUGUENOT CEMETERY—North of City Gates.
MILITARY CEMETERY and DADE MONUMENT—Southwest of Barracks.
SPANISH CEMETERY—Cordova St. near Orange.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN Valencia—North of Ponce de Leon. Services 10.30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 3 P. M. Prayer Meetings Wednesdays 7 P. M.
EPISCOPAL—South of Plaza, near St. George St. Services 10.30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 3.30. (See bulletin in front of church.)
METHODIST (Grace Church)—Corner Cordova and Carrera Sts., north of Ponce de Leon. Sermons 10.30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Class Meeting 11.45 A. M. Young People's Meeting 6.15 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7 P. M.
BAPTIST—In Opera House Building. 10.30 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday 7.30 P. M.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL—North of Plaza. Services 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION—Lyons Block, Corner St. George St. and the Alameda. Sabbath Praise Meeting 4 P. M. Bible class Saturday 7.30 P. M. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.
POST OFFICE—St. George Street, at head of Plaza. Hours, Lock Box 6.30 a. m. to 8 p. m.; general delivery, 8 a. m. to 5.30. Money orders and registered letters, 8.30 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 3.30.
UNITED STATES BARRACKS—At south end of Sea Wall.
HOSPITAL—South of Barracks.
SPANISH MONUMENT—In Plaza.
YACHT CLUB HOUSE—At head of Central Wharf.
BATH HOUSE—Bay Street between Plaza and Fort.
TELEGRAPH OFFICES—At Ponce de Leon and San Marco hotels and in Bank Building north of Plaza.
OPERA HOUSE—St. George Street.
OLD SLAVE MARKET—In Plaza.
ARTESIAN WATER FOUNTAIN—In the Slave Market.
PUBLIC LIBRARY—Post Office Building, hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Thursday and Sunday. Non-residents can take out books free, by depositing two dollars.
ARTISTS STUDIO'S—Valencia St., north of Ponce de Leon Hotel.
THE TOURISTS' REGISTRY—At the Spanish Museum, opposite Fort Marion.
PONCE DE LEON SPRING—West of City. Take Carriage.
COQUINA QUARRIES—South of Light House on Anastasia Island.
"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"—In the Museum Building between the City Gate and Fort.
LORRILLARD PARK—North of New Augustine, beyond Ponce de Leon Spring.
HACIENDA—The old Master's Plantation, near Lorrillard Park, to be sold as a whole or in house lots. Apply at Fort Marion store.

St. Augustine, Florida.

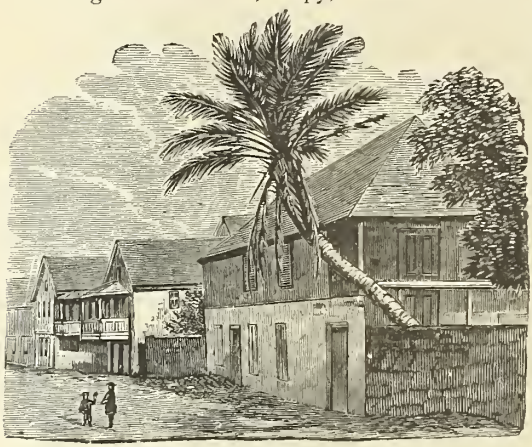
The Name. The city of St. Augustine *(Ciudad de San Augustin)* received its name from its founder, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, who took possession of the place in the name of Philip II, King of Spain, on the 8th day of September, 1565. As he had arrived on the coast the 28th of the preceding month, the day dedicated to St. Augustine, he was led to name the city in honor of that celebrated Latin Father. The Indians whom he found there called the place *Selooe*, or *Seloy*, from the numerous dolphins (porpoises) seen along the shore; the Spaniards had already named the harbor, which has an entrance at the north and also at the south end of Anastasia Island, eight feet deep at low tide, "The River of Dolphins."

The Old City Gates.

Situation.—This city, celebrated for its antiquity, romantic history, the peculiarity of its buildings, the salubrity of its climate, and the geniality of its people, is built on the southern part of a peninsula, two miles from the sea, between the Matanzas and the St. Sebastian Rivers, and is a port of entry, and the capital of St. John's County, Florida. Its latitude is 29°, 48′, 30″ north; its longitude 81°, 35′ west, and it is about 30 miles south of Jacksonville, 160 miles south of Savannah, and 200 miles east of

Tallahassee. It is separated from the sea by Anastasia Island and the Matanzas River, forming a safe harbor about one-half mile in width, with some 20 feet depth of water. A triangulation of the harbor was made by the U. S. Coast Survey in 1859, which gives the mean height of the rise of the tide 4.2 feet. The site of the city is level and elevated only about 12 feet above the water.

When Harriet Beecher Stowe first visited St. Augustine, she said, in describing it: "If an old, sleepy, narrow-streeted mediæval town, with balconied houses, inner courts, and tesselated floors, had broken loose from its moorings in Spain, and, floating across the ocean intact, had stranded on a beach of the New World, that town would have been St. Augustine."

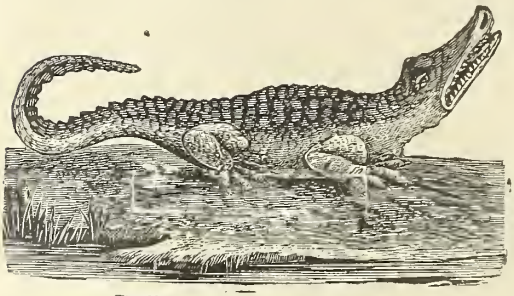


St. Francis Street.

The great authoress made this remark in the old sleepy days of the ancient city, when sitting on the parapet of Fort Marion with its Spanish coat of arms, and its three-hundred-year-old inscription above the massive port-cullis, when St. Augustine had but two thousand inhabitants. To-day she boasts of upwards of ten thousand people, with from forty to fifty thousand winter visitors, and palatial hotels, unexcelled in this country or in Europe, the most notable of which are the Ponce de Leon, Cordova, Alcazar, San Marco, Magnolia, and the Florida Houses. The first of these, the Ponce de Leon, which the Duke of Newcastle pronounced the most magnificent building in the world, covers nearly six acres of land, and has 375 rooms, with a grand dining hall that will seat 800 persons. The hotel is built around three sides of a courtyard 150 feet square, with an elaborate fountain in the centre, which is self-supplied from the famous artesian well.

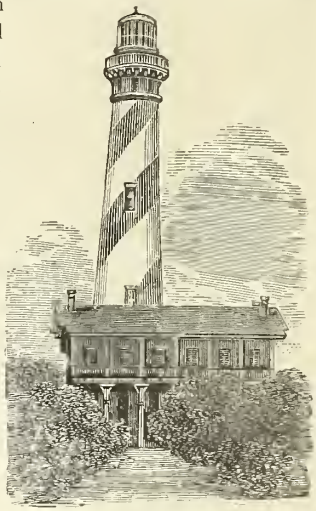
Children on the St. Augustine Beach in February.

The material of its construction is coquina, the strange shell conglomeration quarried on Anastasia Island, from which the old fort was built centuries ago, and mixed with Portland cement,—not put up in blocks, but cast in cement, so that the whole structure is without seam. The towers are 150 feet high, with terra-cotta balconies and Spanish turrets.



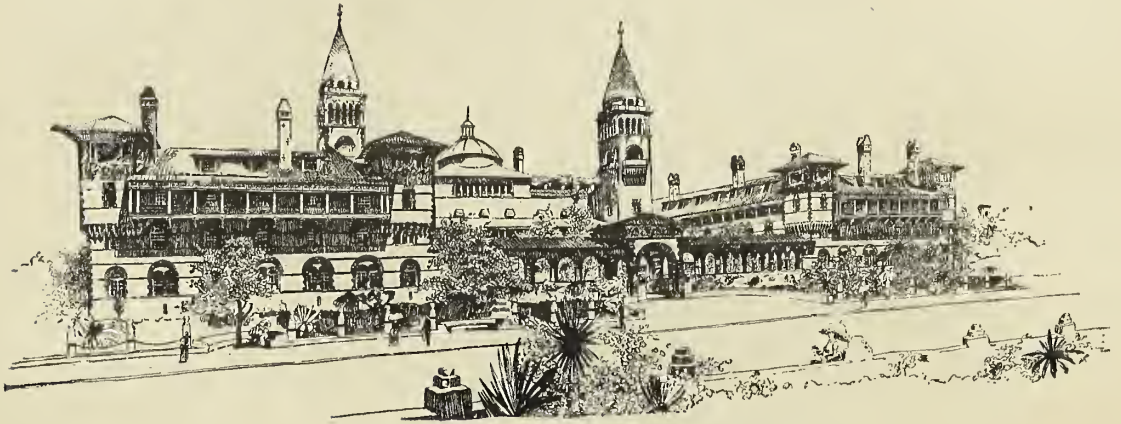
The Monster Alligator at the Museum.

The entrance to the hotel, a broad Spanish arch, is worthy of a king's palace. Passing through this, we enter the rotunda, which extends to the roof, which, with its carved oaken columns, its tesselated pavements, and elaborately decorated arches will furnish material for hours of study. The architects, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, of New York, selected the style of the Spanish Renaissance, and the selection was particularly happy on account of the historical associations of the old town, as it has considerable bearing upon the story of the romantic old Spanish knight for whom the hotel is named. The entrance to the dining-room is through magnificent arches of Verona marble, the main hall being ninety feet square and forty-eight feet from floor to ceiling, with bay windows projecting thirty feet.



The Light House.

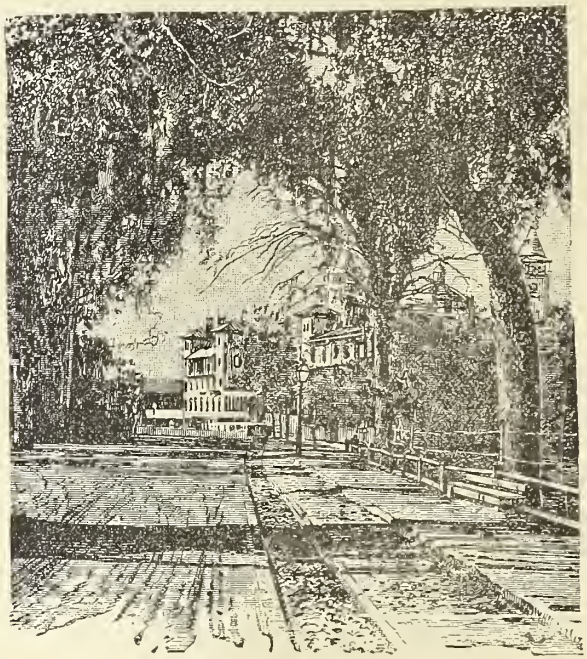
The grand parlor, 104x53 feet, divided by *portieres*, contains a carved mantel that is a masterpiece of art, in which is set a clock of transparent Mexican onyx. But it is impossible to give an adequate description of



Front View of the Ponce de Leon Hotel from the Alcazar.

the artistic beauties of the decorations of the Ponce de Leon in the brief space allotted.

Just across the street is the Alcazar, built in the Moorish style of architecture, representing the Facade of the Alcazar in Seville in Spain, the palace of the Moorish kings, famous for its architectural beauty. Built of the same material as the Ponce de Leon, yet entirely



The Alameda, showing the Plaza and the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

different, less ornate in decoration, with lighter minerets. It stands back from the street, with a garden filled with plants, in the centre of which is a large fountain. In the Alcazar is a fine dining hall and rooms for guests, a swimming pool, with Turkish and Russian baths, stores, and offices.

Diagonally opposite the Ponce de Leon is the Cordova, also in the Spanish style of architecture, and of wonderful beauty and magnifi-

Court Yard of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

cence, many of its features having been copied from buildings in the ancient Spanish city from which it takes its name.

The San Marco Hotel is beautifully situated near the City Gates, commanding a fine sea view, with a table not excelled in all the South.

The Magnolia, on St. George Street, is very popular, and is always well patronized.

The Florida, also on St. George Street, and nearly opposite the Magnolia, is a good house.

Genovar's Opera House.

The St. George, on St. George Street, **The Ocean View,** on Bay Streeet, are each excellent houses.

And there are also many family hotels and boarding houses where good board can be obtained at reasonable rates, as Mrs. Hazeltine's, The Craddock, The Cleveland, The American, Mrs. Frazer's, Mrs. Foster's, The Greeno, The Hernandez. The location of each, with all information of interest to strangers may be obtained at the Fort Marion Store opposite Fort Marion.

Anastasia Island.— This narrow strip of land extends along the coast about eighteen miles and forms a natural breakwater for the city, from which it is separated by Matanzas River. Its average width is about half a mile. Near the north end of the island, opposite St.

The Spanish Cathedral as it now Appears.

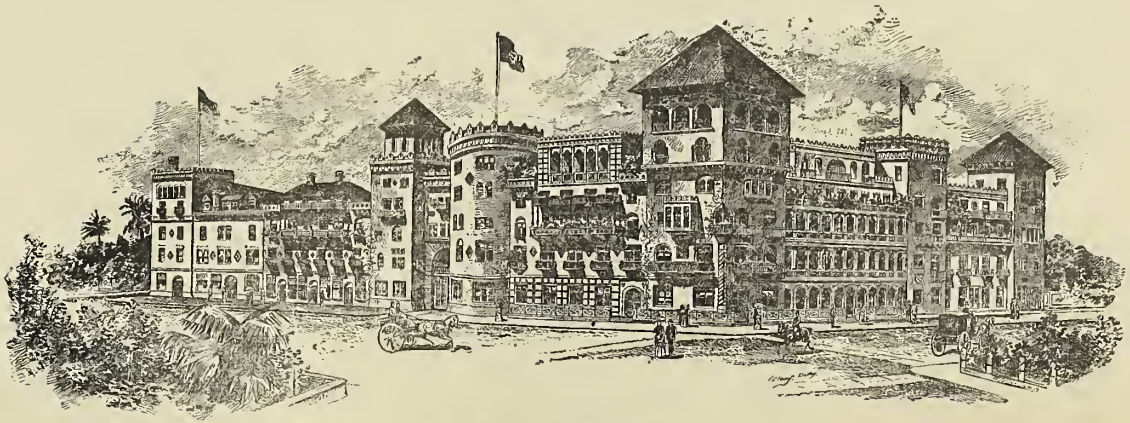
Augustine, stands the light house, one of the noblest structures of its kind on the Atlantic coast. It was built in 1873 at a cost of more than $100,000. Near by, on the ocean side, are the ruins of the old Spanish light house which was erected towards the close of the 17th century, and was destroyed by a storm on the 4th of June, 1880. A ferry boat makes frequent trips to the island, connecting with the railway which is fully described elsewhere.

The Catholic Cathedral, which was constructed in 1793, was partly destroyed by fire in 1887, has since been restored, the front re-

The Catholic Cathedral as it appeared before the Fire.

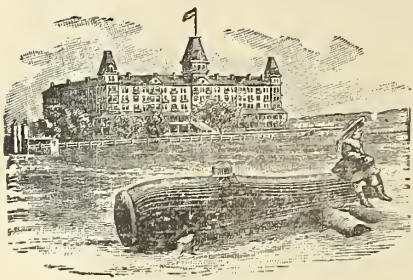
taining much of its original appearance excepting the addition of a fine tower. Great changes have been made in the other church edifices of St. Augustine. Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Cordora and Carrera Streets, and the Presbyterian Church, on Valencia Street, were both built of the same material as the Ponce de Leon Hotel, and were both erected and presented to the several societies by Mr. H. M. Flagler.

Coquina.—This strange shell conglomeration of which the old Fort and the City Gate were constructed centuries ago is eagerly sought



The Hotel Cordova, St. Augustine.

for by visitors as souvenirs. Fine cabinet specimens, properly labeled, are presented to each visitor to the museum.

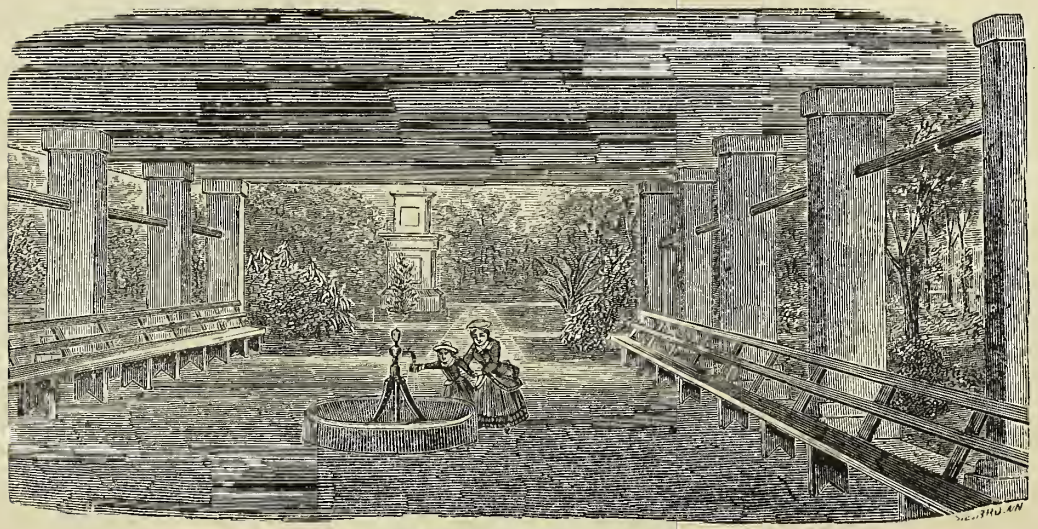


Distant View of the San Marco.

Old Spanish Relics.—The unique and historic collection of curiosities, associated with the early history of St. Augustine is naturally visited by the educated portion of the visitors to the ancient city. The St. Augustine Museum, where these valuable relics are deposited, is directly opposite Fort Marion, one block from the City Gates. The sign, "Museum," which extends across the roof of the building, will guide the visitor to the place. The Museum, which has a frontage of 103 feet on the Government reservation, the lot extending back nearly a hundred feet on Fort Street, contains ten apartments which are full to overflowing with strange and curious articles of interest to the visitor.

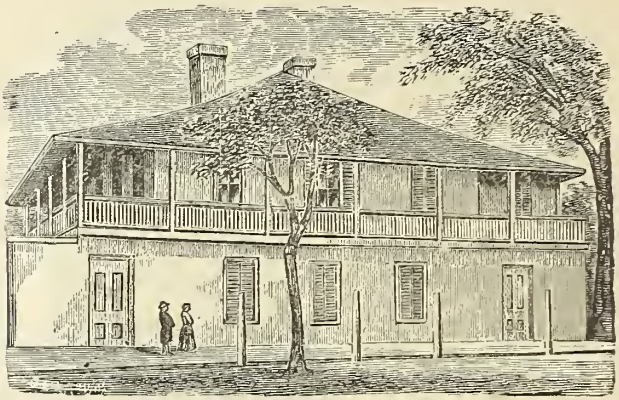
A Banana Blossom in the Museum Gardens.

Orange Groves.—These are the pride of the city. The orange tree (citrus aurantium) with its shining leaf, white blossoms and golden fruit, flourishes finely here, and is one of the stable products of the place. One of the best groves in this location is on the Ponce de Leon hotel grounds, and should be seen by every visitor to the ancient city. In these grounds will be found a fine collection of rare semi-tropical plants, shrubs and flowers, that Mr. Flagler has brought from Europe, which are greatly admired by visitors.



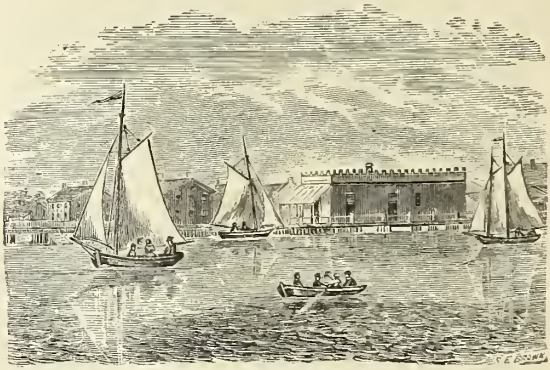
Interior of the old Slave Market, St. Augustine.

The Plaza de la Constitucion.—This fine public square opening on the Bay and in the central part of the city, where people "most do-



The Presbyterian Parsonage, St. George Street.

congregate," was in a pitiable condition, being for a long time, as the *Campo Vaccino* at Rome, the resort of cattle, until improved by the late



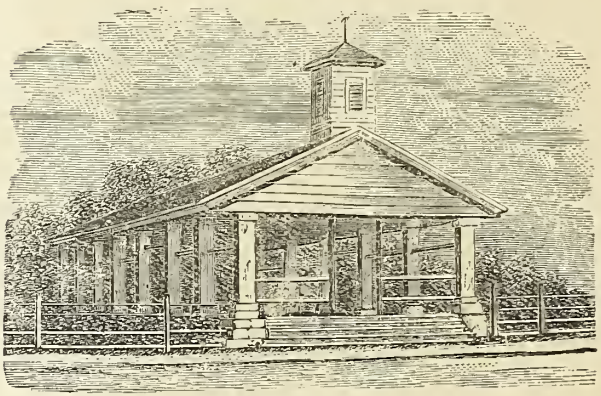
The Yacht Club House.

Mr. Holmes Ammidown, of New York. It is now laid out with well-made walks and embellished with fountains. It is shaded by the Pride of

[Catching Drum Fish in the Matanzas River, near St. Augustine.

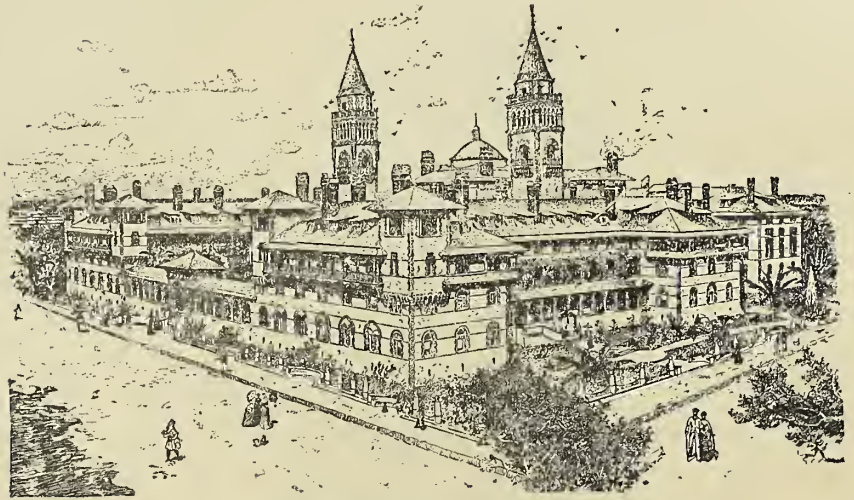
India, oak and other noble trees, and flanked by the Spanish Cathedral, Trinity Episcopal Church, the St. Augustine Hotel, and other notable structures. A monument, in the form of an obelisk, about twenty feet high, stands near the centre of the Plaza. It was erected in 1812-13 under the direction of Don Geronimo Alvarez, Alcalde, to commemorate the Spanish Constitution, and bears the following inscription on a marble tablet:—

PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCION.
PROMULGA EN ESTA CIUDAD DE SAN AUGUSTIN DE LA FLORIDA,
ORIENTAL EN 17 DE OCTOBRE, DE 1812,
SIENDO GOBERNADOR EL BRIGADIER DON SEBASTIAN KINDALAM,
CABALLERO PARA STERNA MEMORIA,
EL AYUNTAMIENTO CONSTITUCIONAL ERIGIO ESTE OBELISCO
DIRIGIDO POR
DON FERNANDO DE LA MAZA ARREDONDO,
EL JOVEN REGIDOR DECANO,
DON FRANCISCO ROBIRA, PROCURADOR SINDICO.
ANO DE 1813.



The Old Market.

It may be thus translated: Plaza of the Constitution. Proclaimed in this city of St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 17th of October, 1812, Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindalem, Knight of the Order of San Diego, being then Governor. For eternal remembrance, the Constitutional City Council erected this obelisk, under the supervision of Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the Corporation, and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder." On the downfall of the Spanish Liberal Constitution, orders were given that this monument should be demolished, and the people removed the marble slabs containing the inscription. But as the obelisk



The Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine.

was allowed to remain, the tablets were in 1818 restored to their places. Strangely enough for a Catholic city, as St. Augustine was when this monument was erected, the Masonic emblems of the square and compass are cut in the tablet immediately under the date. In his history of the city, Mr. Dewhurst thus accounts for it: "Soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion, the 'young bloods' amused themselves by endeavoring to create an alarm in the mind of the United States Commandant, and by executing a series of cabalistic marks at different localities throughout the town, to convey the impression that a secret society was in existence and about to do some act contrary to the peace and dignity of the United States. Besides other marks and notices posted upon private

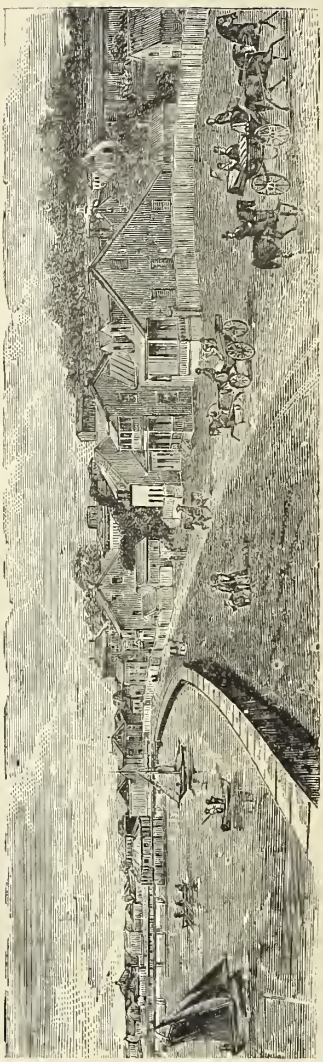
St. George Street, Showing the Bishop's Mansion.

and public buildings about the town, this square and compass was one night cut upon the Spanish monument, where it will remain as long as the tablet exists, an anomaly without this explanation."

The Confederate Monument, erected by the Ladies' Memorial Society in 1880, in memory of the St. Augustine soldiers lost in the late war, stands opposite the Spanish monument, and in addition to the names of the soldiers, bears the following inscriptions: "Our dead. Erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association, of St. Augustine, Florida, A. D. 1872.* In Memoriam. Our loved ones who gave their lives in the service of the Confederate States." These inscriptions are on the east and west sides of the monument. On the south side are the lines: "They died far from the home that gave them birth;" and on the side

* A broken shaft was raised this year on St. George Street to the memory of the fallen soldiers.

Banana Plants in the Museum Garden, St. Augustine.



Bird's-Eye View of St. Augustine from Fort Marion, Showing the Sea Wall.

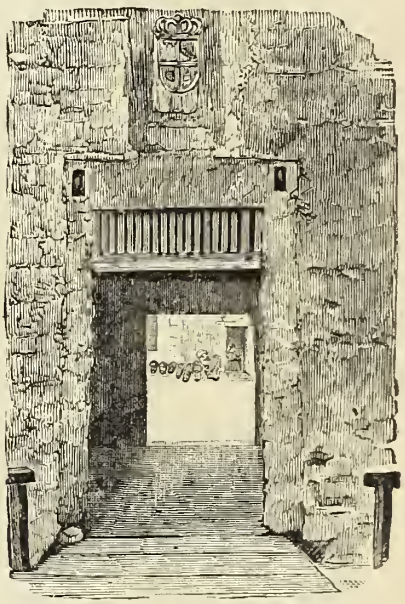
facing north: "They have crossed the river and rest under the shade of the trees." These two monuments are unique in style and give peculiar interest to this fine old Plaza. Another object that attracts the attention of the visitor is a curious old bruised and battered building, sustained by huge square pillars, and surmounted by a cupola and bell, and bearing the name of the Old Market. It stands on the Plaza, east of the last-named monument, and is of a style of architecture, which the books have not laid down. By whom or when, or for what purpose it was built, will probably be never known. There is an Artesian well in the central part of the Plaza, affording a supply of mineral water whose virtues have excellent remedial qualities.

The Sea Wall.—This structure is built of coquina and capped with granite, and extends from Fort Marion along the Bay, in front of the city, for about one mile. It was built by the United States Government, 1837-43, at an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. The design of it is to protect the city from the encroachment of the sea. It rises about ten feet above low water mark, and the coping is just wide enough for two persons to walk abreast. It hence forms a favorite promenade for lovers in the gloaming. The listening stars above and whispering waves below, alone

During Spanish Administration.

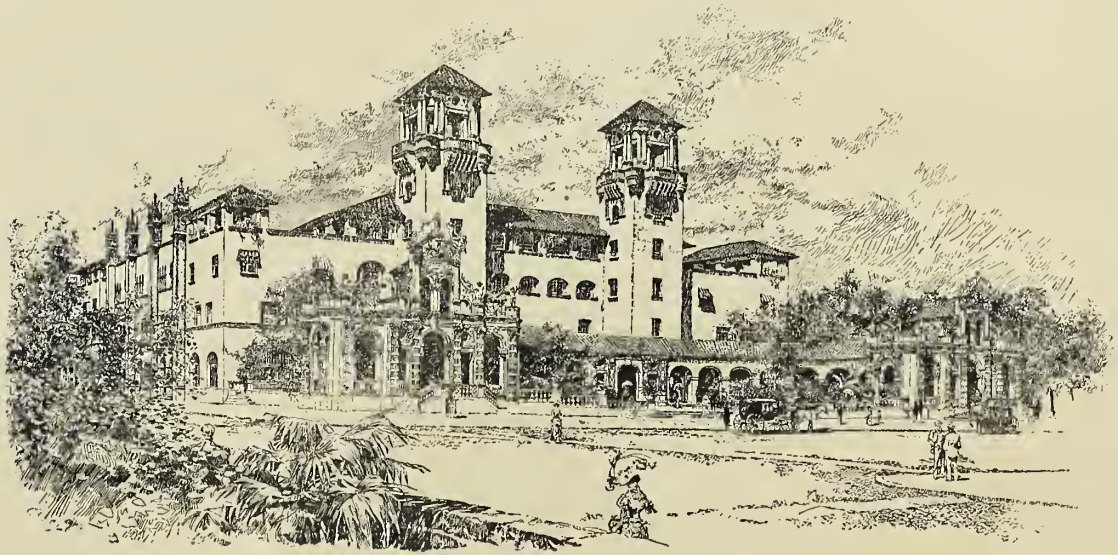
can tell what tender sentiments have been expressed, what love-troths plighted, on this long line of rock that separates the city from the deep. The ruins of an old sea wall, extending from the Fort to a point opposite to the Plaza, are still visible. It was begun in 1690 by Governor Diego de Quiroza y dosada.

Fort Marion.—Anciently San Juan de Pinos, and San Marco, this celebrated structure stands at the north-eastern extremity, covers about four acres of ground, and commands the city, the harbor, and its entrance from the sea. It is built of coquina and its walls are 21 feet in height and 12 feet in thickness. It has four bastions and is constructed in accordance with the plans of the famous French engineer Marachal de Vauban. In all respects it is a military castle, and so in former times was designated. It has 27 casemates, 35 feet long and 18 feet wide, and its complement is 100 guns and 1,000 men, though it has room for many more. It is surrounded by a moat, and its main entrance was by a draw-bridge, but for this a movable bridge has been substituted. A block of stone over the door exhibits in *alto relievo* the Spanish coat of arms with a globe and cross above, and a Maltese cross and lamb below, together with this inscription:—



The Gateway and Coat of Arms, Fort Marion.

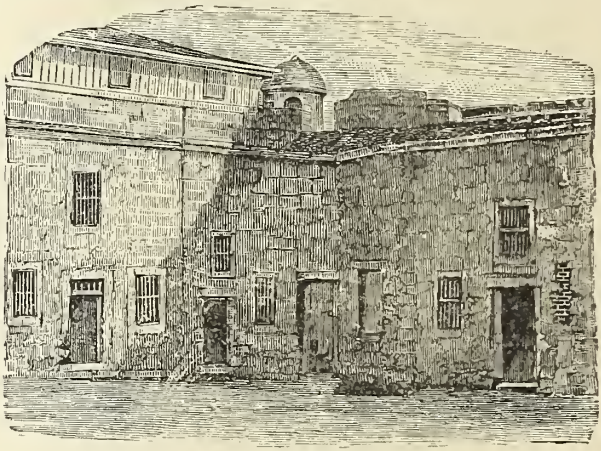
REYNANDO EN ESPANA EL SER^{r} DON FERNANDO SEXTO Y SIENDO GOV^{or} Y CAP^{n} DE ES^{a} C^{d} S^{an} AUG^{n} DE LA FLORIDA Y SUS PROV^{a} EL MARESCAL DE CARNPO D^{n} ALONZO FERN^{do} HEREDA ASI CONCLUIO ESTE CASTELLO EL AN OD 1756 DIRIENDO LAS OBRAS EL CAP INGN^{ron} DN PEDRO DE BROZAS Y GARAY.



The Alcazar, St. Augustine.

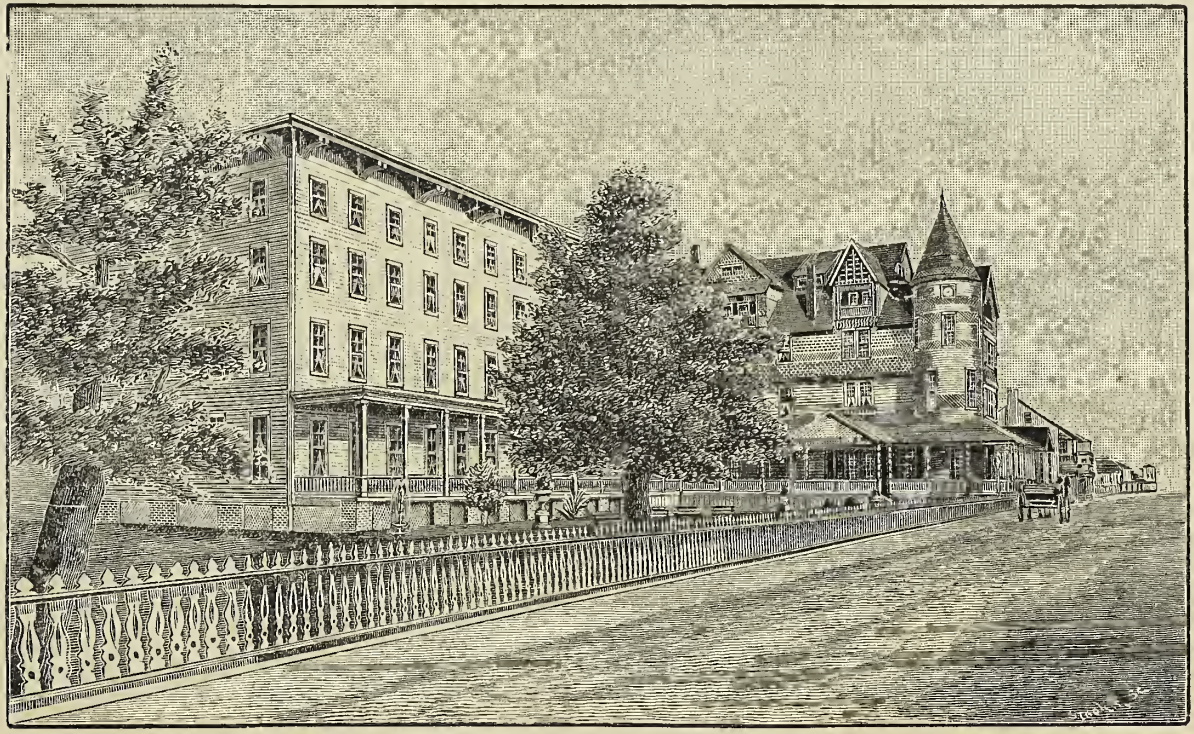
Which being translated is: "Don Ferdinand the Sixth, being King of Spain, and the Field Marshal Don Alonzo Fernando Hereda, being Governor and Captain-General of this place, St. Augustine, of Florida, and its province. This fort was finished in the year 1756. The works were directed by the Captain-Engineer Don Pedro de Brazos y Garay."

On his arrival at St. Augustine in 1565, Menendez constructed a wooden fort, probably on or near the site of Fort Marion, and is supposed to have named it "San Juan de Pinos." Sir Francis Drake, in 1586, found the fort deserted. It was built of wood, octagonal in form, and had fourteen brass cannon. In 1665 the fort had a garrison of 200 men. The present fort was probably commenced in 1690, at which



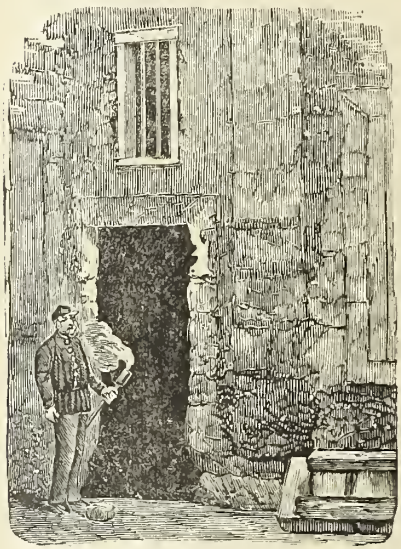
The Interior of Fort Marion.

period the foundations of the old sea wall were laid. In 1740, the fort, then called San Marco, had 50 guns, casemates, and four bastions, on which were the names of St. Peter, St. James, St. John and St. Paul. With the exception of the marks of time and the water battery, which serves as a pleasant promenade, the fort remains substantially as when completed in 1756. The name San Marco gave place to that of Fort Marion on the cession of Florida, in 1821, to the United States. Several Spanish guns, one of which bears the date of 1735, then came into our possession. The labor of constructing this ancient, solid and picturesque fortress, was in part performed by the Appalachian Indians and convicts from Mexico. It was for a long time considered the strongest military

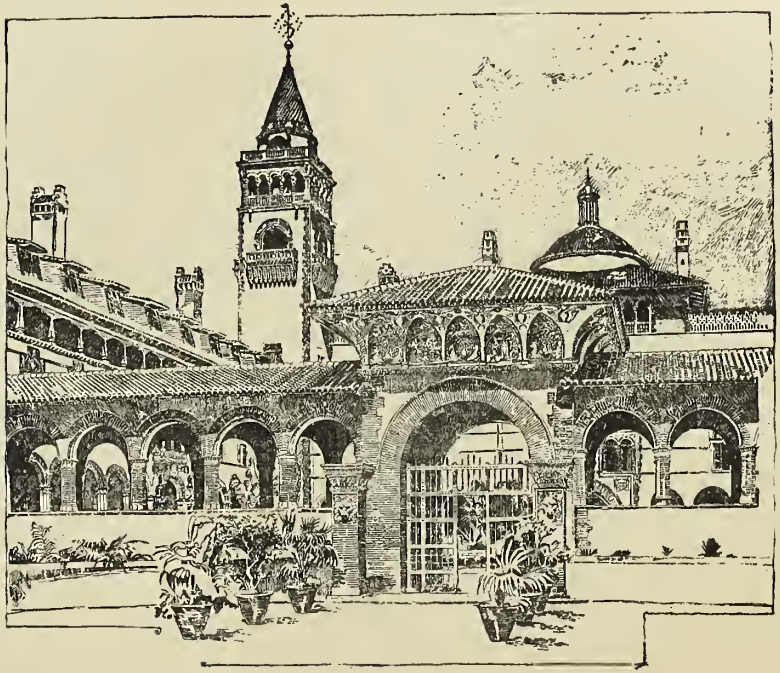


The Magnolia Hotel, St. George St., St. Augustine.

castle in America. It certainly has never been captured. Dr. William Stork said in 1769, that "it might justly be deemed the prettiest fort in the king's dominions." A writer said of it in 1817: "The garrison is composed of a detachment from the Royal Regiment of Cuba, with some black troops, who together form a respectable force. * * * This marine substance (coquina of which the fort is constructed), is superior to stone, not being liable to splinter from the effects of bombardment; it receives and imbeds the shot, which adds rather than detracts from its strength and security." "We saw where it had been struck with cannon balls," wrote W. C. Bryant, the poet, in 1843, "which instead of splitting the rock, became imbedded and clogged among the loosened fragments of shell." The marks of cannon shot of Gen. Oglethorpe are still visible. The parade ground at the fort is about 100 feet square, and one of the casemates has an altar and two niches, which are supposed to have contained vessels of holy water. This bomb proof was evidently once used as a chapel. There is a platform in another casemate raised about five feet, on which, it is said, the judge took his seat when a court-martial happened to be held for the trial of some delinquent. A gloomy dungeon, twenty feet long and six feet wide, under the northeast bastion, received those sentenced by the stern tribunal. Many stories are told of dreadful tragedies which the dark walls of the subterranean vaults of this old time-worn fort have witnessed. One of them is that on the falling in of the terre-plein of a casemate, about fifty years ago, and the clearing up of the ruins a dismal dungeon was revealed, which contained two iron cages, somewhat in the shape of a coffin, and holding human bones.



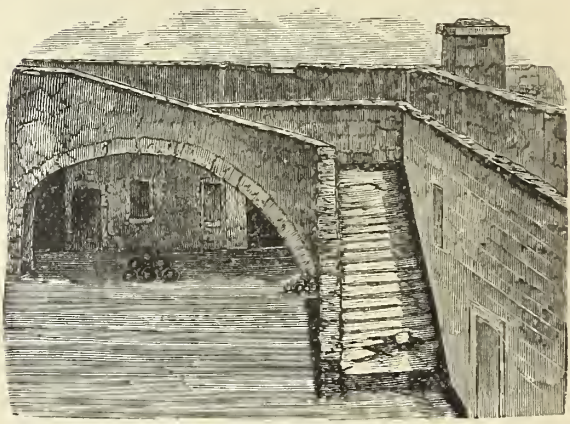
The Dungeon in Fort Marion.



The Gateway of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.

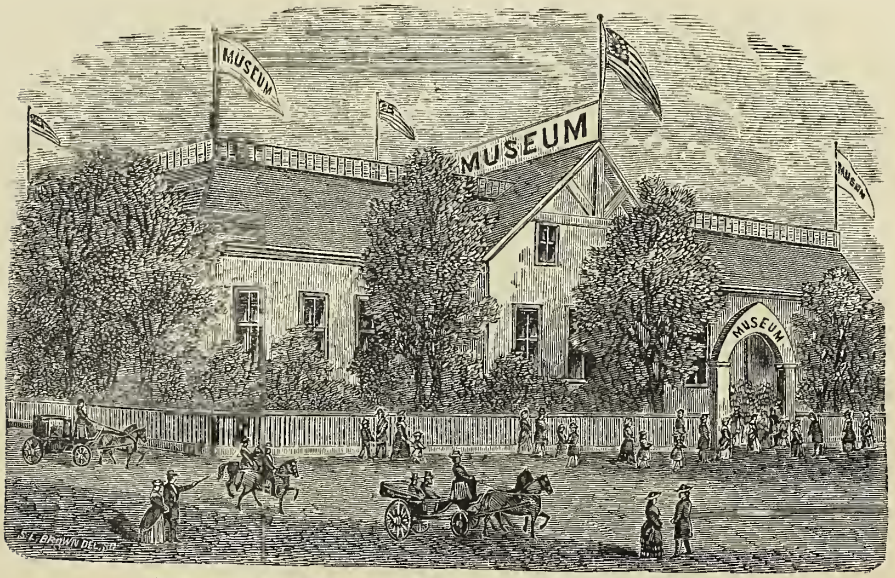
Indians at the Fort.—In case of assault by the Indians, or other enemies, the inhabitants betook themselves to the fort for safety.

An Orange Archway on the Grounds of the Ponce de Leon Hotel.



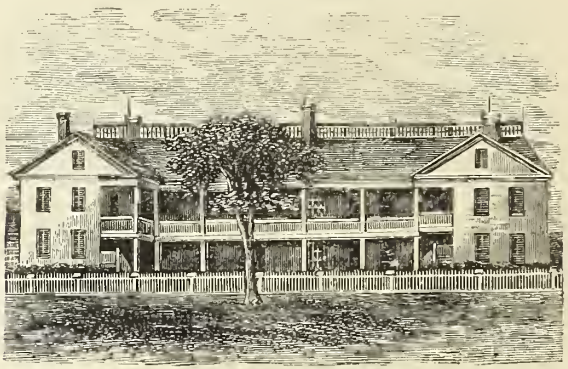
Stairway of Fort Marion.

The fort also served as a prison for Indian captives. Among the more noted of these was the daring Seminole chieftain, Con-con-che, or "Wild



The St. Augustine Museum of the Wonders of Florida, opposite Fort Marion.

Cat." In the first Seminole war he was taken captive and kept in the southwest casemate of the fort, which has a platform five feet high and over it an embrasure, about two feet high and only nine inches wide. Through this narrow aperture the wily Indian pressed his body, attenuated by abstinence, let himself down into the moat, then dry, escaped the guards and rejoined his people. He was afterwards recaptured, and was used by Gen. James Worth for the surrender of his tribe. He was ordered by the General to deliver by messengers, twenty twigs, one for each day, to his people; the last twig was to be broken, showing them that unless they reported themselves at the General's headquarters within twenty days, they were to be exterminated. Three days before the expiration of the allotted time they were all in Gen. Worth's camp,



The United States Barracks.

and prepared for their departure to the west. From May, 1875, to May, 1878, some wild Indians of the Cheyenne, and other western tribes, were held as prisoners in the fort, and while here some of them were taught to read and write. The older ones, among whom was the noted "Medicine Water," were sent to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and the younger ones to Hampton Normal Institute, at Hampton, Virginia.

St. Francis Convent, now the U. S. Barracks.—The walls of this famous building are perhaps the most ancient of any in the country. It stands at the southern extremity of the city, and is at present used as barracks for the U. S. troops. Prior to the assault of Sir Francis Drake on the city, in 1586, the Franciscans had established here a convent, hence the walls of this structure may be now three

centuries old. But great changes have been made in the appearance of the building by our government. In olden times it was surmounted by a circular tower which overlooked the city, bay and island. De Brahm, writing at the time the city was occupied by the English, says: "The convent church and convent is in the body of the barracks, *i. e.* the barracks were built around them." An English writer in 1817 says: "At the southern extremity of the town stands a large building, formerly a monastery of Carthusian friars, but now occupied as a barrack for the troops of the garrison." He also adds that a Franciscan friar was the chaplain to the garrison. The building, as will be seen from the engraving, is symmetrical in form, with a long balcony and pillars in front.

A Side View of the City Gates.

The City Gates.— Two picturesque square pillars of coquina, surmounted with Moorish capitals, and bearing the marks of great antiquity, stand at the head of St. George Street, west of Fort Marion. A dry ditch and the ruins of an ancient wall extend to some distance from both of these quaint pillars, and some suppose that they once defended in its whole extent the land side of the city. But this is mere conjecture. When or by whom these curious pillars and these old walls were erected we have no means of ascertaining; though probably the work was done at the time of the building of the first sea wall, which extended from the fort as far as the public square. The ditch, still visible, extended from the fort to St. Sebastian River, where it terminated with a bastion. The defence along the ditch consisted, it is probable, of a stockade built of logs, but no trace of it remains. The pillars of the city gate remind one of the entrance to some of the southern cities of Spain, and were doubtless planned and raised by engineers from that country.

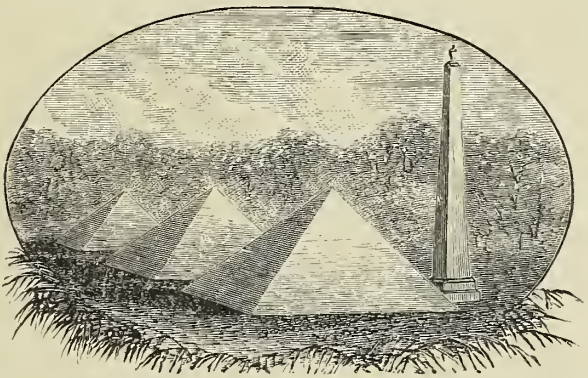
Antiquities.—Rare old books bound in parchment, from three to four hundred years old will be found at the Fort Marion store. A New York daily states that a gentleman refused $500 for an old book that he bought for a small sum at this store, it proving to be of great value. There are also rare old jewels, ancient arms, plate, autographs, and charts, that are of great value to the collector. Senator Stanford found many valuable curios at this quaint old curiosity shop for the cabinet of the University of California. There will also be found many old Confederate relics, bills of sale or deeds of negro slaves, and unique curiosities to be found no where else that would doubtless prove of great value to colleges and museums.

Duck Shooting near St. Augustine.

The Date Palm.

The Military Burial Place, situated a little south of the United States Barracks, contains three coquina pyramids, covered with stucco, set up in memory of Major Francis L. Dade and his 107 soldiers, who were massacred December 28, 1835, while on their way from Fort Brooke, at Tampa, to join General Duncan L. Clinch, on the Withlacoochee River. The massacre took place near Fort King. The Seminoles, amounting to about 800, of whom about 100 were mounted, awaited in ambush Major Dade's force, and shot down more than half

of his men at the first fire. The rest returned the fire, and used with good effect a six-pounder cannon until the artillery men were killed. After about one hour's hard fighting, the Indians withdrew for awhile, allowing our men time to throw up a temporary breast-work of trees. But the Indians soon renewed the attack, and, setting up the war whoop, fought so desperately hand to hand that in a short time Major Dade and all his men but three were either killed or wounded. Scalping their victims, the Seminoles held a war dance over their remains, and left them as they fell in the conflict. They were subsequently buried on the spot, and the cannon was set upright as a memorial. At a later date the relics of these ill-fated men were all exhumed and carefully



Monuments to Major Dade and his Soldiers.

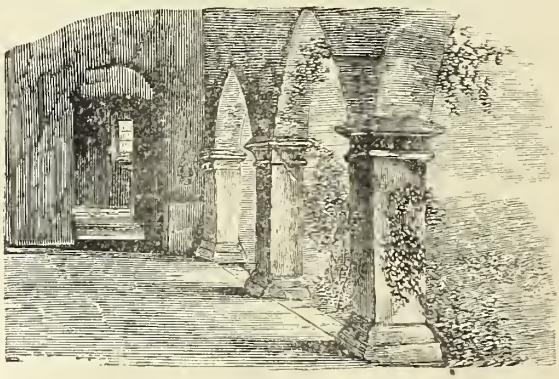
removed to this quiet military burying-ground, where they sleep peacefully beneath the flag of the nation.

St Joseph's Convent.—This is a substantial three-story building with a handsome portico, on St. George Street, south of the public square. It is constructed of coquina, and occupied by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose fine specimens of needle-work are much admired. Visitors are cordially received at the Convent. We give a good illustration of the building.

The Oldest House.—It is no easy matter to determine which it is. Some say that the old wall on St. Francis street, over which inclines the notable date palm tree (of which we give a picture), is believed to be the most ancient structure in the city. "We have heard it remarked

by one of our old Spanish Dons, seventy-eight years ago," says Mr. Bloomfield, "that he remembers both wall and tree stood there when he was a child." Brinton, 1869, considered the house on the corner of Bay Street and Green Lane, once the residence of the English Attorney-General, the oldest habitation. Mr. Fairbanks agrees with him. It was once a handsome house, but much of its wood has been cut up for walking-canes. We present a view of the solid coquina corridor of an old Spanish domicil on Hospital Street, now used for storage. The walls of the U. S. Barracks are very ancient, and the old sea wall, traces of which remain, carry us back in imagination to the times of Charles the Second.

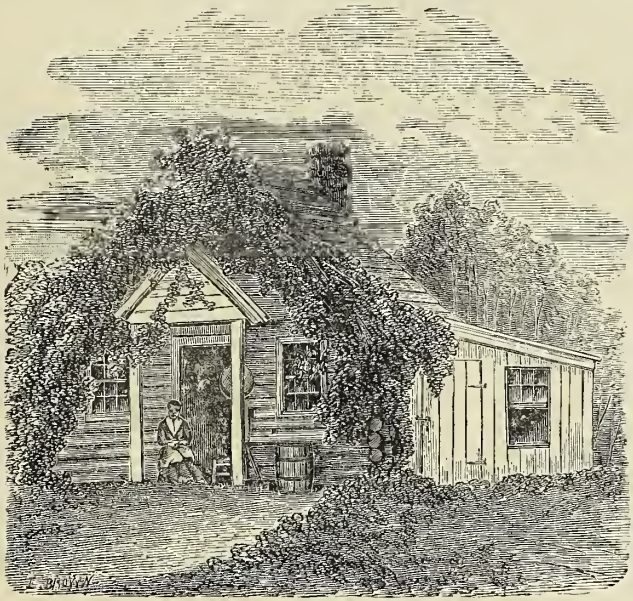
The Governor's House.—This old building on the Plaza, at the corner of St. George and King streets, and now used for the Post



The Corridor of an Ancient House.

Office and business offices, was formerly one of much pretension, and is associated with many noted persons and events of the ancient times. Dr. Stork thus speaks of it in 1769: "The apartments are spacious and suited to the climate, with high windows, a balcony in front, and galleries on both sides. To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea, as well as inland." A writer visiting St. Augustine in 1817, speaks of this house as "in a state of dilapidation and decay from age and inattention." It was formerly surrounded by a heavy coquina wall, having at the corners pillars, one of which is standing.

The Shell Road.—This shell highway, leading from the City Gates north to Jacksonville, was built by subscription in 1765 and was for a long period known as King's Road. It leads by the old Huguenot cemetery, the San Marco hotel, the Genovar Grove, Hildreth's plantation, and the Magnolia Grove, noted for its grand avenue of live oaks which are profusely draped with Spanish moss. Another pleasant drive is over the Alameda, crossing the St. Sebastian bridge, passing the Century oak to Moultrie, six miles distant.



A Picturesque Cabin.

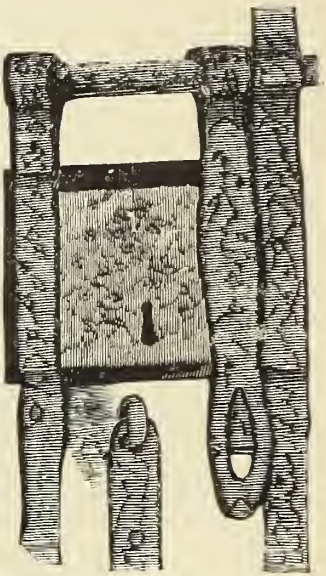
Water Supply.—The artesian wells furnish water in abundance.

Excursions on the River are frequently made to Matanzas, eighteen miles distant, and to other fishing grounds nearer the city. Yachts and row boats are rented for trifling sums.

Historical—Ponce de Leon.—St. Augustine has the honor of being the first city in America settled by Europeans. The date of its settlement is prior to that of Jamestown, Va., by forty-three years, and

of Plymouth, Mass., by fifty-five years. Searching for the "Fountain of Youth," whose virtues were credulously believed to renew the vigor of the aged, Juan Ponce de Leon landed on the coast a little to the north of St. Augustine in the spring of 1512, and as it happened to be on Palm Sunday (Pasqua Florida), he named the country Florida. Revisiting the peninsula again in 1521, he was mortally wounded in a contest with the aborigines.

The Huguenots and Menendez.—Under the direction of the celebrated Admiral Jasper Coligny, Jean Ribault, (1520-1565) with two vessels and a colony of Huguenots, arrived on the coast near St. Augustine in 1652, landed near the mouth of St. John's River, and then proceeding northwards, built Fort Charles for the protection of his colony at Port Royal, left twenty-five men as a garrison, and returned to France. Reduced almost to starvation, this colony constructed a rude bark and set sail for Europe. After great suffering at sea they were discovered by an English ship and taken into port. In the prosecution of his design, Coligny sent Remé Goulaine de Laudonniére, with three vessels, to America. He arrived at St. Augustine in the spring of 1564, and thence proceeded to St. John's River, which he named "La Riviére de Mai," where about two leagues from the entrance he erected Fort Caroline. The colonists here were soon reduced to great misery, and were devising means to return to France, when Jean Ribault, who left Dieppe May 22, 1565, arrived with a fleet of seven vessels and abundant supplies. In the mean time Philip II, King of Spain, despatched Pedro Menendez de Aviles (1519-1574) to Florida, with eleven vessels and 2600 men, and with orders to "behead and gibbet all Protestants in those regions." About one-half of this fleet, the rest having suffered wreck, arrived in the harbor of St. Augustine, then called "The River of Dolphins," on the 7th day of September, 1565, and the



Lock to the Door of Fort Marion.

next day Menendez, with much pomp and ceremony, took possession of the Indian village of "Selooe," which stood upon the site now occupied by this city. Eighty cannon were landed from the ships and entrenchments for defence erected. The following account of the disembarkation is given by Francisco Lopez de Mendoza, chaplain of the fleet: "On Saturday, the 8th day of September, the day of the nativity of Our Lady, the General disembarked, with banners displayed, trumpets and other martial music resounding, and amid salvos of artillery. Carrying a cross I proceeded at the head, chanting the hymn *Te Deum Laudamus*. The General marched straight up to the cross, together with all those who accompanied him, and kneeling they all kissed the cross. A great number of Indians looked upon these ceremonies and imitated what they saw done. Thereupon the General took possession of the country in the name of His Majesty. All the officers then took an oath of allegiance to him as their General and Adelantado (Governor) of the whole country." After driving the French fleet from the coast, Menendez (Sept. 21) marched through the wilderness to Fort Caroline, at which he arrived early on Friday morning, Sept. 20, and by a sudden assault gained possession of the place and massacred, with the exception of the women and children, most of the people. Hanging several of them, he placed over their heads the inscription, "Not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans."

Look-Out at Fort Marion.

Laudoniére and several others made their escape to a vessel in the river. The whole number of persons in the fort was 240. Changing the name of the fort to San Matheo, and leaving in it a garrison of 300 soldiers, Menendez soon returned to St. Augustine, when a mass was performed in commemoration of his victory. In the meantime Ribault, in an expedition for an attack on St. Augustine, had his four vessels wrecked in a storm and cast upon the shore south of Matanzas. The leader and his followers, with incredible hardship, made their way along the coast to the Matanzas River, where about 350, including Ribault himself, surrendered themselves to the tender mercies (?) of Menendez. Crossing over the river in a skiff they were nearly all massacred in cold

blood, ten by ten, with their hands tied behind them. This is one of the most tragic scenes in history, and brands the name of the minion of the bigoted King of Spain with infamy. Well may the inlet here be called "The Bloody River of Matanzas," Well has Mr. George R. Fairbanks said in his excellent *History and Antiquities of St. Augustine:* "At some point on the thickly wooded shores of the Island of Anastasia, or beneath the shifting mounds of sand which mark its shores, may still lie the bones of some of the 350 who, spared from destruction by the tempest, and escaping the perils of the sea and of the savage, fell victims to the vindictive rancor and blind rage of one than whom history recalls none more cruel, or less humane. But while their bones thus scattered on earth and sea, unhonored and unburied, were lost to human sight, the tale of their destruction and sad fate, scattered in like manner over the whole world, has raised to their memory through sympathy with their sad fate, a memorial which will endure as long as the pages of history." Incensed at the atrocities of Menendez, the Chevalier Domenique de Gourgues (1530-1593) with some other Huguenots, equipped a small fleet and arrived at St. John's River with about 250 men in April, 1568. The fortifications at the mouth of the river and Fort Caroline were soon taken and the garrisons put to the sword. Over those hung he placed the inscription: "Not as to Spaniards, nor as to outcasts; but as to traitors, thieves and murderers." Under their chief Satouriara, the Indians around St. Augustine committed many depredations, and during the governorship of Menendez killed more than a hundred of its inhabitants.

Blossom of the Magnolia.

Assault of Drake.—The celebrated Sir Francis Drake (1537-1596) made an attack on the town in 1586, one-half of which he reduced to ashes. This was done in consequence of the killing of one of his

men by a Spaniard. The inhabitants fled to the fort at San Matteo on St. John's River. Drake found the fort at St. Augustine deserted. It was then built entirely of wood, and in it were twelve brass cannon and a treasure chest, containing £2,000 sterling.

Franciscans.—In 1592 twelve Franciscan missionaries came to labor among the people, one of whom, Francis Panja, made "an Abridgement of Christian Doctrine" in the Yemasee language. Father Corpa had an Indian mission house at Talomato, in the north-west part of the city. He was afterwards murdered while at prayer, by one of his converts whom he had publicly rebuked. Father Montes, whose Indian church was on Cano de la Leche, shared also the same tragic fate. The Indians of the south, as well as of the north, were generally more friendly to the French than to the Spanish or the English.

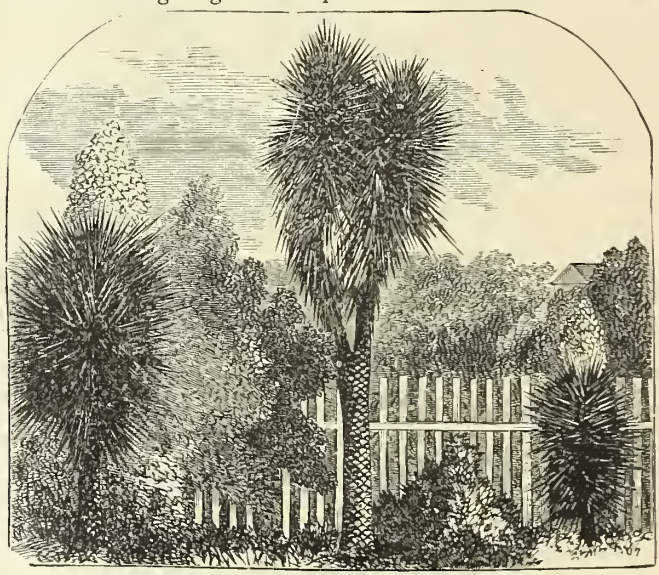
The Indians.—A war broke out in 1638 between the Spaniards and the Apalachian Indians, and soon terminated in the defeat of the aborigines, who were then compelled for more than sixty years to labor on the fortifications of the city. The Yemasees, whose chief village was Macarisqui, near the city, and one of whose chiefs the Governor had executed, in 1686 made an attack on the people, drove them into the fort, and gave those they found outside of it no quarter. They continued long the inveterate enemies of the Spaniards. In the year 1687, Don Juan de Aila introduced the first African slave into the colony.*

Gov. Moore's Attack.—On the breaking out of the war between England and the two kingdoms, France and Spain, in 1702, James Moore, Governor of South Carolina, planned an injudicious expedition both by land and sea, against St. Augustine. He held the town for three months, the inhabitants having betaken themselves to the castle. He was frightened away, after burning the town, by the appearance of two small ships in the offing, which he took to be two formidable Spanish men-of-war. To meet the expense of this foolish expedition, the first paper money [bills of credit] was issued in South Carolina.

Assault of Oglethorpe.—General James Edward Oglethorpe [1698-1785], Governor of Georgia, besieged the city in the summer of 1740. The fort had been put into good condition and had a garrison of more than 700 soldiers, with fifty pieces of artillery. Oglethorpe erected one battery on Anastasia Island, called Poza, the remains of which are still visible, and others not far distant, from which he fired upon the

* Fairbanks, p. 68.

town and fort. The siege continued thirty-eight days; but while the artillery drove the people from their dwellings into the fort, it made but little impression on that solid rampart, for its walls received the shot like a battery of sand, as may still be seen by the marks remaining. On the 25th of June a sortie was made from the castle against Fort Moosa, about two miles north of the city, when a company of Highlanders, under Captain John McIntosh, displayed great gallantry, but were taken prisoners. Finding his guns inadequate to the reduction of San Marco,



The Spanish Bayonet Tree in the Museum Gardens.

then under the command of Governor Manuel Monteano, General Oglethorpe withdrew his forces. Two years later he made another unsuccessful demonstration against the fort.

Cession of the City to the English.—In 1763, Florida was ceded to England in exchange for Havana, when many of the Spanish residents of St. Augustine left the city. In his work published at this time, Mr. Roberts speaks of the city as "running along the shore at the foot of a pleasant hill adorned with trees. Its form is oblong, divided by four regular streets, crossing each other at right angles; down by the seaside, about three-fourths of a mile south of the town, standeth

the church and monastery of St. Augustine. The best built part of the town is on the north side, leading to the castle, which is called St. John's Fort. It is a square building of soft stone, fortified with whole bastions, having a rampart twenty feet high, with a parapet nine feet high, and it is casemated. The town is fortified with bastions and with cannon. On the north and south, without the walls of the city, are the Indian towns." The English occupied St. Augustine for about twenty years, and made many improvements. They constructed large barracks in the southern part of the city, built what were called the King's Roads, one leading to New Smyrna, and the other to Jacksonville; bridged the St. Sebastian River, and added 60 feet to the height of the light-house on Anastasia Island.

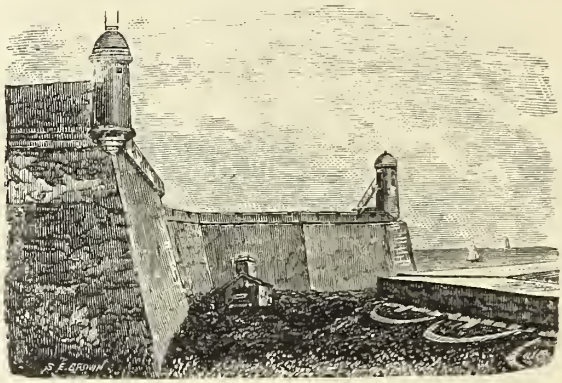
The Minorcans.—During this period a remnant of the colony of Minorcans, who had been cruelly used by Dr. Nicholas Turnbull, settled in the northern part of the city, and in 1780 about sixty noted South Carolinians, among whom appear the names of Edward Rutledge and Arthur Middleton, were sent here as prisoners of war. On the reception of the news of the Declaration of Independence, the patriots Samuel Adams and John Hancock were burned in effigy on the Plaza.

Recession to Spain.—On the reoccupation of St. Augustine by the Spaniards, in 1784, most of the English families departed, and the castle was manned by Spanish troops under the command of Governor Vincente Manuel de Zespedez.

Change in Flags.—In 1821 Florida became, by the payment of five million dollars to Spain, a territory of the United States, and Gen. Andrew Jackson its first governor.

The Seminoles.—A visit of these Indians to the city in 1817, is thus vividly described: "About thirty of the hunting warriors of the Seminoles, with their squaws, had arrived for the purpose of selling the produce of the chase, consisting of bear, otter, tiger, and other skins, bear's grease, and other trifling articles. This savage race, once lords of the ascendant, are the most formidable border enemies of the United States. * * * After trafficking for their commodities, they were seen at various parts of the town, assembled in small groups, seated upon their haunches, like monkeys, passing round their bottles of *aquedente* (the rum of Cuba), their repeated draughts upon which soon exhausted their contents. They then slept off the effects of intoxication under the walls, exposed to the influence of the sun. Their appearance was extremely wretched; their skins of a dark, dirty chocolate color, with

long, straight, black hair, over which they had spread a quantity of bear's grease. In their ears and the cartilages of the nose were inserted rings of silver and brass, with pendants of various shapes; their features were prominent and harsh, and their eyes had a wild and ferocious expression. A torn blanket, or an ill-fashioned, dirty, linen jacket, is the general costume of these Indians; a triangular piece of cloth passes around the loins. The women vary in their apparel by merely wearing short petticoats, the original color of which was not distinguishable from the various incrustations of dirt. Some of the young squaws were tolerably agreeable, and if well washed and dressed would not have been uninteresting; but the elder squaws wore an air of misery and debasement."



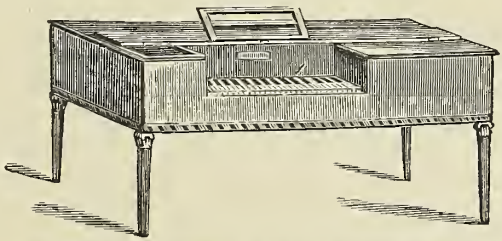
Fort Marion, Showing the Water Battery and Hot Shot Furnace.

Curiosity Stores.—There are several in St. Augustine, where the natural productions of Florida can be obtained, but the most popular store is the mammoth establishment known as the Fort Marion Store, in the Museum Building, opposite Fort Marion, where everything in the curiosity line can be obtained. Having collectors in the southern portion of the State and in the Bahama Islands, the proprietor is able to offer the most valuable tropical curiosities at reasonable prices. The Fort Marion Store is a favorite resting place for ladies, while taking their morning walk. Easy chairs are provided, and on chilly mornings (for there are chilly mornings in Florida) a fire will be found burning, and the many novelties presented to view make this a very popular resort.

The Museum, which is a favorite resort for tourists, occupies extensive grounds opposite the fort. The museum building contains ten rooms, which are completely filled with rare and curious things of interest to the visitor. Some idea of the value of this collection may be inferred from the following communications from reliable sources:

Hon. John G. Long, ex-mayor of St. Augustine, and one of the prominent citizens of the ancient city, says: "We regard the St. Augustine Museum as the most valuable acquisition to the attractions of the place. Weeks might be profitably spent in the examination and study of the extensive collections of rare and valuable historical relics, confined not only to the discovery and early settlement of this section, but of natural scope and interest."

The Tourist's Registry, where visitors record their opinions of St. Augustine, is at the Museum, and it is as good as a play to read the



The Old Piano at the Museum. Said to be the oldest in America.

entries, — some poetical, some very witty, all interesting. Many famous names are recorded there.

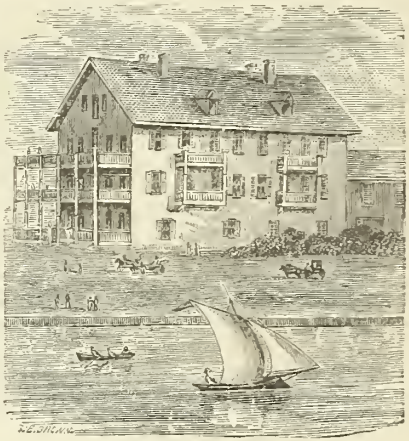
The *Tropical Paradise* of Jacksonville says: "At the Museum there is an almost endless collection of historic relics connected with the early history of St. Augustine, and visitors should not fail to view it. . . . . Visitors are enthusiastic, and no one should fail to examine the rare collection of old Spanish relics as well as the relics of slavery, the wonderful whale exhibit, and multitudes of strange curios to be seen nowhere else."

Hon. M. R. Cooper, Judge of Probate, thus describes his visit to the Museum in an article in the *St. Johns Weekly:* "Our visit was so pleasant, and the subject proved so interesting, that we give it more than a passing notice.

The old local relics, such as the flint-lock musket, found in the dungeon of Fort Marion; the old battle-axe, found at Moultrie; the human bones, found in excavating north of the Fort; the old implements of war used by the Spanish, and many other antiquities connected with the early history of St. Augustine, will be of peculiar interest to tourists and visitors.

The birds of Florida occupy over fifty cases, and are of pleasing plumage and great variety. The collection of birds' eggs, from the tiny humming bird to the monstrous ostrich, numbers several thousands, of all colors and sizes.

The collection of old books, autographs, papers and deeds, are of inestimable value, and will be eagerly examined by the antiquarian.



The Ocean View House.

There are many foreign curiosities which are worthy of note. One room contains a life-size soldier in armor, from Japan; a Hindoo Priest from India, life-size, and numerous figures, idols, and curious things from Japan, China and India. From the Holy Land is a lamp 3,000 years old; carved rocks from the garden of Gethsemene, besides other relics from that sacred spot which will interest any and every one. The pottery made by the Indians, their war shields, bow-arrows, stone implements, remains from the mounds, teeth and silver necklaces, blankets, clothing, and various other things made by them, would alone be of sufficient attraction to induce a visit to the Museum.

But to us the most interesting feature of the whole exhibit is the jaws of a large sperm whale, containing most of the teeth. These jaws are of immense proportions, having been taken from a whale which yielded one hundred and fifty barrels of oil.

There is a whale ship with all of the equipage and implements used

on a voyage, which comprises the various kinds of harpoons and lances used during the past half century, and the bomb lance, which has superseded the old style lance. There can be seen the fragments of a bomb that killed a whale, and was afterwards extracted and presented to the Museum by Hon. Samuel Osborn, the famous whaler of Massachusetts.

The alligator room will be appreciated by our visitors, for there is an immense female alligator with her nest, in which the young alligators are breaking through the egg, and, of course, look very innocent and cunning.

The room devoted to bric-a-brac will also be appreciated by the

Boating on the Matanzas River, near St. Augustine.

average Northerner, for here is an old piano which we think without doubt, judging from its appearance and style of manufacture, is the oldest in America. There is also an antiquated loom, used in 1812; the flint and steel with tinder box, used before the discovery of matches.

Every ex-Confederate soldier will be interested in the collection of relics of the late war to be found here; the old cartridge boxes and knapsacks, which have actually seen service, together with muskets, swords and pistols, of Southern manufacture, look exceedingly familiar, and almost like old friends to those who wore the gray.

There is among the varied stock of this exhibit soft morsels for the old-time abolitionist in the way of slavery bills of sale, which will be

greatly enjoyed, no doubt, as they are real relics of that which has created so much imaginary trouble in the minds of certain people. The shell and coral collection is wonderful, over a hundred thousand specimens, and are worthy of an extended description, but our space forbids at present. The tooth of the Mastodon, and the many specimens of petrifactions, fossils, minerals, and precious stones, are of great interest. Every visitor should see this splendid collection of interesting and instructive relics; the school children would gain a vast deal of information by studying these specimens. We congratulate St. Augustine upon the acquisition of this exhibit to its other attractions."

JOHN P. WHITNEY, ESQ., editor of the *St. Augustine Press*, says: "We hear the most enthusiastic praises of the St. Augustine Museum, and visitors will not fail to examine the collection of Spanish relics. The mysterious bones found in excavating north of the Fort, are, as near as can be ascertained, the very bones that were found in the iron cage which were buried north of the Fort. It was John Capo, the old harbor pilot, who removed the rocks and found the cage in the inner dungeon.

The Spoonbill at the Museum.

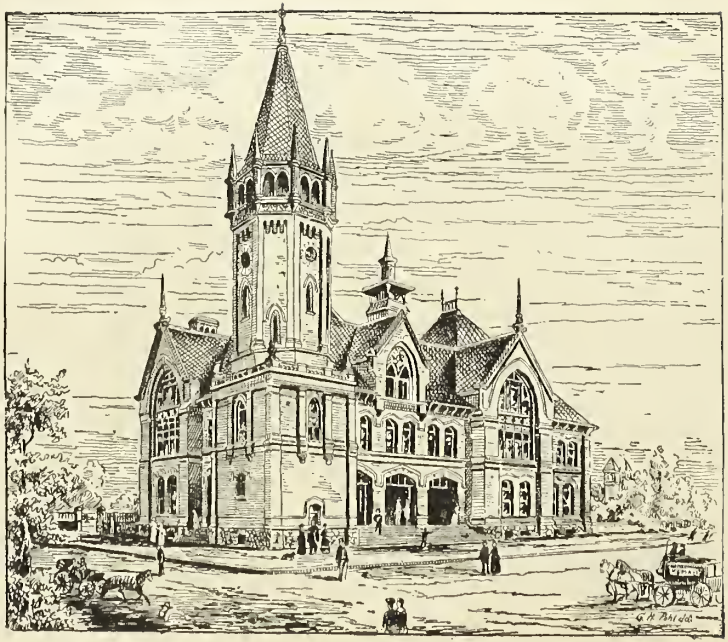
This is, without doubt, the finest collection of curiosities ever seen in the South. We were particularly interested in the collection of rare and precious stones, comprising agates, turquoise, moonstones, opals, gold and silver ore, pearls, carbuncles, aqua-marine, emeralds, malachite, topaz, crystals, and many other rare gems. In the collection of whaling implements, besides the mammoth whale's jaws, the teeth, rough and carved, is a reel made of whale's ivory and joined by rivets made of old Spanish dollars.

The collection of insects is particularly large. The Confederate relics attract great attention, as also the relics of slavery. There is an ancient halberd, supposed to be more than 500 years old, a sword of

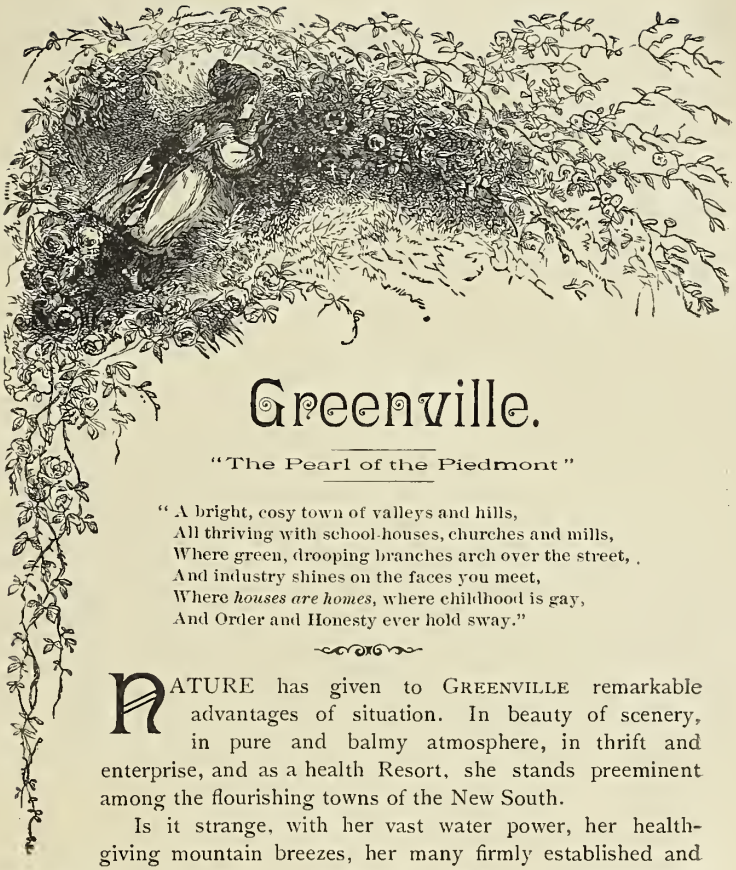
date of 1400, the old Major Moody chair, 150 years old, and among the rare old books is one printed in 1629, which describes Florida as bounded on the north by Virginia, and on the west by Mexico; a schedule of mails of 1695, and besides these there are so many other

The Pine Forest near St. Augustine.

curiosities that it would require columns to enumerate, and occupy several days to thoroughly examine. It is impossible for us to do full justice in our description of this Museum; suffice it to say that it has taken fifteen years in making the collection, a fact that proves that too great compliment cannot be paid to it."



The New Post Office Building, Greenville, S. C.



Greenville.

"The Pearl of the Piedmont"

"A bright, cosy town of valleys and hills,
All thriving with school-houses, churches and mills,
Where green, drooping branches arch over the street,
And industry shines on the faces you meet,
Where *houses are homes*, where childhood is gay,
And Order and Honesty ever hold sway."

NATURE has given to GREENVILLE remarkable advantages of situation. In beauty of scenery, in pure and balmy atmosphere, in thrift and enterprise, and as a health Resort, she stands preeminent among the flourishing towns of the New South.

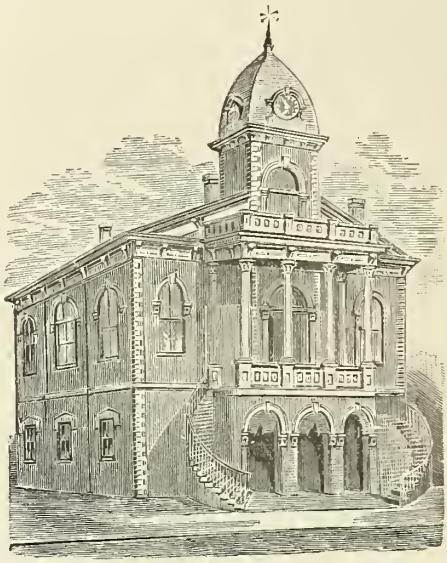
Is it strange, with her vast water power, her health-giving mountain breezes, her many firmly established and important industries, school privileges of unusual and acknowledged excellence, churches of nearly every denomination, and direct railway connection with leading business centers, is it strange that she has gathered to her peaceful domain, over ten thousand prosperous people, and organized numerous industries, social and educational institutions which are now in full and beneficent activity?

Greenville was first settled by white men in 1777, though centuries before, the red men made their favorite camping ground on the banks of the Reedy River.

The antiquarian is constantly finding arrow-heads, hatchets, pestles, bone instruments, and remnants of pottery, the rewards of careful search on this prehistoric ground.

The original name of the town was "Pleasantville." In 1831 the village was incorporated and the name changed to Greenville, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Green, the patriot soldier of the Revolution.

The general surface of the country at and around the city is that of



The Young Men's Christian Association Building.

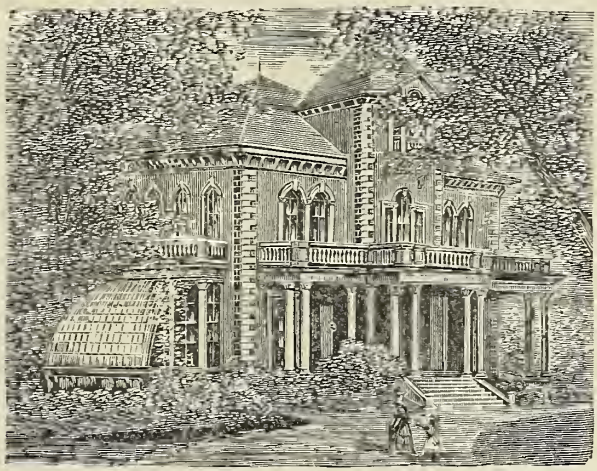
a rolling plain, varied by stream, valley and rounded hill and low ridges, but everywhere open and commanding wide stretches of charmingly picturesque valley landscapes; with Paris mountain and the peaks of the Blue Ridge as a background, bold in relief and beautiful in outline and color.

Greenville's Growth.—In 1824 the population of the town was 450, and the growth was very slow for thirty years. In 1860 the number of inhabitants was 1815; in 1870, 2757; in 1880, 6160; in

1883, 8355, and has rapidly increased since that date, the population now being upwards of 10,000.

Climate and Health.—One of the first considerations in seeking a home in a new country, is its healthfulness. We clip the following from the Augusta *Chronicle*, of April 11th, 1887:

"The record of the temperature in Greenville shows a remarkable uniformity for all seasons of the year. And even when the thermometer is at its lowest in winter or its highest in summer, the dry atmos-

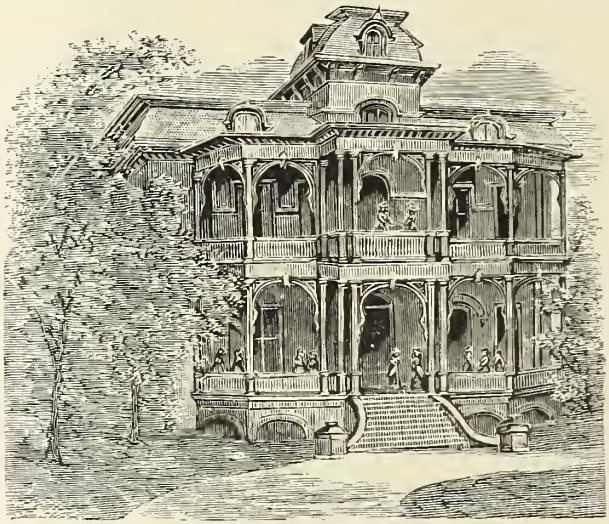


The Residence of Wm. Wilkins.

phere tempers the cold as well as the heat, and the climate is therefore exceedingly pleasant all the year round. I do not believe there is another city in the country that has so equable a temperature throughout the year, and where the people suffer less from heat or cold. By close and accurate observation, during a number of years, the average highest temperature has been found to be for January 40° to 42°, and for July and August 70° to 75°. The average annual temperature is 59°."

The chief factors in producing the extraordinary healthfulness for which this region has for generations been celebrated, are the mildness

and general equability of its winter climate, the preponderance of bright sunny days, which enable the invalid to pass most of the time in the open air, the absence of fogs, and the remarkable invigorating influence of the atmosphere. Situated at an elevation of 1145 feet above the level of the sea, protected from the cold north-west winds by Paris mountain—a spur of the Blue Ridge—Greenville possesses climatic peculiarities which approach more nearly the ideal of what a



The Greenville Conservatory of Music.

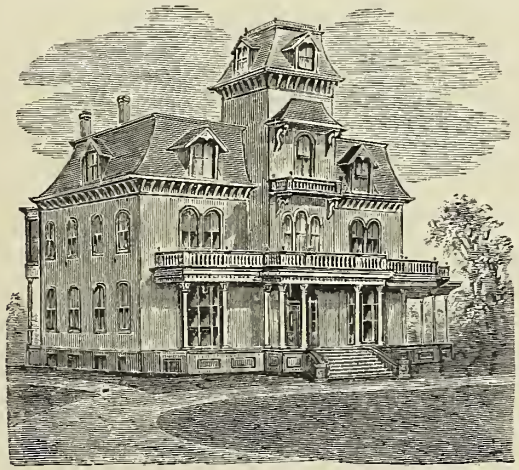
climate for pulmonary invalids should be than any other health resort in this country or Europe.

While Florida, Minnesota, and the Mediterranean Health Resorts offer flattering attractions to the invalid for a few months of the year, we here have the best all the year climate in the world, as is evidenced by the remarkable longevity of its inhabitants, and the wonderful salubrity of its climate.

Speaking of the climate of the "Piedmont Region," Mr. James E. Calhoun said:—"Blessed with sunshine and showers throughout the

year ; there is just winter enough to keep the insects in check, while the pomegranate and fig do not require to be sheltered. Nowhere can be found a larger percentage of the population of seventy years and upwards. I am an octogenarian, with the fresh vitality of twenty-five."

The weather during many months partakes of that delightful interlude known at the North as the Indian Summer. Invalids may prolong life at this delightful spot, for the pure oxide contained in every atom of air, and snuffed in at every breath has a most efficacious effect upon the system. Patients in the last stages of consumption should not come

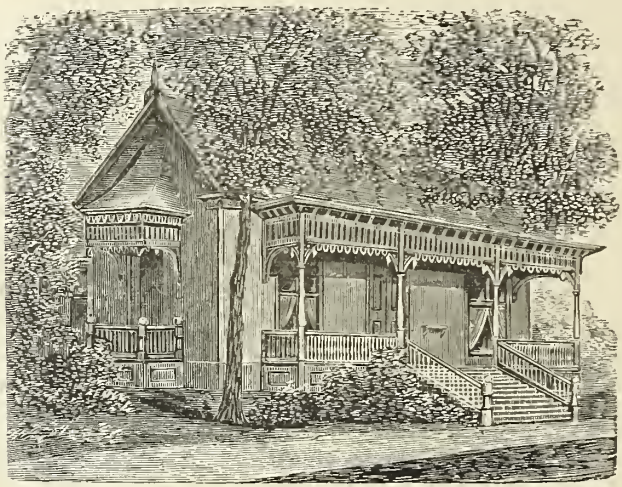


The Residence of Hamlin Beattie.

South, they had much better remain at home among friends, but in the early stages of bronchitis, laryngitis and other diseases of the respiratory organs, health and renewed vigor is almost certain by a continued residence in this region—and the sufferer from catarrh, and his name is legion, will here find relief—but while Greenville will receive the invalid tenderly, sympathetically and cordially, she needs able-bodied, clear-headed business men, manufacturers and farmers. To these she holds out both hands. This is no place for poor emigrants. It is folly to come here without money unless one has a good trade. Laborers are not needed, the colored people supply that want. The South Carolina

negro, compared with his brother of Florida, is faithful and trustworthy. He is satisfied with reasonable wages and seems contented and happy. Skilled white labor, however, is always in demand, and there are now many good openings for business here; for particulars of which write to the Greenville Board of Trade. Houses are in demand and at a good rental. Labor is cheap.

If you have money to loan, you will receive from eight to ten per cent. interest, with undoubted security. The titles to real estate are



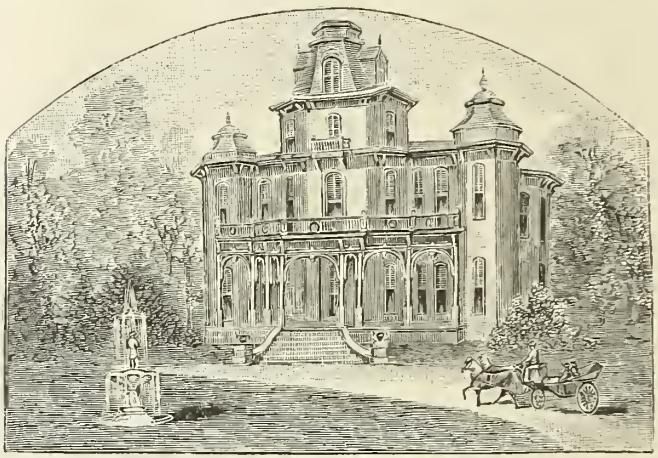
The Residence of John H. Maxwell, M. D.

generally good. We believe there is no place where a northern farmer with sufficient capital to buy his farm and stock it, or to set out a vineyard, can do as well as in this "Piedmont Region," and the people here will make him feel at home at once. Indeed, he will see no difference between them and his old neighbors at home in all that makes a kind considerate neighbor. Emigration agents who are anxious to dispose of large tracts of wild land, will tell you that it is better for settlers to locate in colonies, this is not at all necssary in this State. Come and settle wherever you can find a good plantation that suits you,

The Reedy River Water Falls in Greenville, S. C.

and you will find nice people in your neighborhood. Whether or not they are congenial will depend largely upon yourself.

Greenville has a prosperous and fertile country tributary, and a lovelier site on which to build a city could not have been found. Situated at the foot of the mountain, with a swift river flowing through, forming natural drainage for the town, on either side the land rising into low ranges of hills, the streets wide and laid out with reference to her future needs, along which shade trees have been planted, and already, from any of the high points around, presents the appearance of



The Residence of C. H. Lanneau.

a vast grove with here and there an attractive residence peeping out, and overlooking the whole is seen the stately towers of the Furman University.

"Greenville is a typical town of the old South, preserved in all the warm-heartedness, refinement, culture, and hospitality of those days, yet, throbbing with enterprise and expanding with prosperity, a representative city of the new South."

Fire Department.—Greenville has excellent fire protection, in charge of energetic, wide-awake, volunteer citizens.

The Greenville Female College.

Public Buildings.—Although Greenville boasts no distinction for her public buildings, she has those which would be an ornament to any town in the Commonwealth. Engravings of several of which we present herewith.

Taxes are low, the expenses of the State government being less than four hundred thousand dollars a year, and the valuation is extremely low. The laws are faithfully administered, and bear equally upon all citizens. The financial condition of the city is good.

A Colored Washing Camp

Newspapers.—Greenville has an able daily paper—the *News*—and three weeklies. The *Enterprise and Mountaineer*, the *Weekly News*, and the *Baptist Courier*. An agricultural paper, the *Cotton Plant*, is also published here.

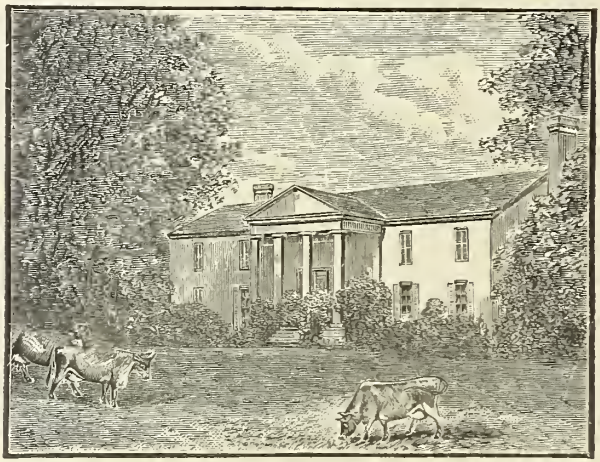
The Greenville Bar numbers some of the best lawyers in the South.

Bird's Eye View of Greenville.

Banking Facilities are well supplied by the National Bank of Greenville and the People's Bank, both of which are solid and in a flourishing condition. The Greenville Savings Bank is also a popular institution.

Private Residences.—Greenville has many beautiful homes, some of which are represented by our engravings.

Fancy Stock Farms.—What can be done in this line in the Piedmont Region may be seen by a visit to the Millsdale Stock



The Millsdale Stock Farm.

Farm, situated on Augusta Street, where Capt. Mills has a fine herd of Jerseys.

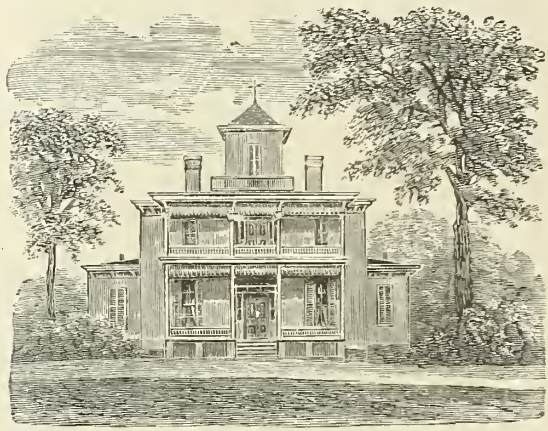
The Gas Works which were established in 1869, by Messrs. Asbury & Son, are situated at the corner of Boyce and Broad Streets, and were first illuminated to celebrate the declaration of secession at Charleston. Messrs. Asbury have recently added an Electric Light Plant which is now in successful operation.

The Ice Factory supplies the city with a good quality of ice.

Wood's Carp Ponds, situated a short drive east from the city, are well worth visiting. These ponds, six in number, are fed by

The Presbyterian Church, Greenville.

the waters of Laurel Creek, and are stocked with Scale Carp, fully a hundred thousand, many of them measuring 27 inches in length, which are Mr. Wood's stock fish, and will average from seven to nine pounds each. One of the ponds, 225 x 100 feet, seems almost alive with fish. A piece of cracker thrown into the water will immediately cause a great commotion, and it is only necessary to clap ones hands to make the voracious and beautiful carp appear. To breed carp requires but little attention, and the occupation is very fascinating and promises to be highly remunerative.



The Residence of W. T. Shumate.

Paris Mountain.—This popular Summer Resort, is five miles north of the city ; named in honor of Richard Paris who first settled in the county. It is 2060 feet above the level of the sea and 800 feet above Greenville. Here peaches, grapes and berries make wonderful growth, and here several summer cottages have been erected by citizens of Greenville.

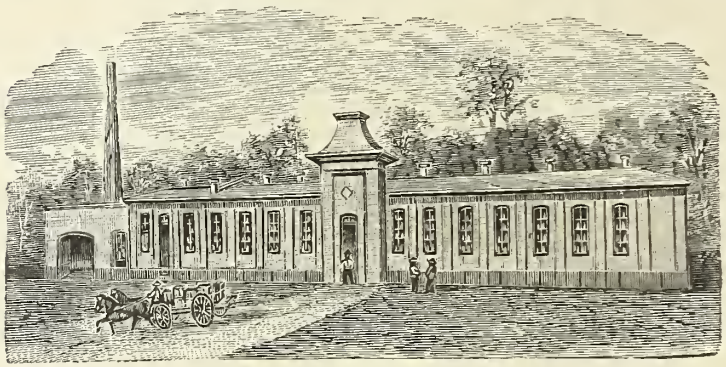
Lownes' Hill from which a charming view is obtained, is three miles east of the city, and a favorite drive.

Crescent Ridge.—About a mile south is one of the most beautiful sections of the city and is destined to become a popular place of residence. The views from this locality are really enchanting.

The "East End" Schoolhouse Greenville.

Manufactures.—Greenville, with its abundant water power, which is far from being utilized, offers great inducements to manufacturers.

She now has an extensive Carriage Manufactory, a Cotton-seed Oil Mill, and two Foundries and Machine Shops, an Ice Factory, and other important industries, including four Cotton Mills. The Huguenot Mills, the two Camperdown Mills, the Lanneau Mill, and the Piedmont Mill which is the largest, with a capital of half a million dollars. Other mills contiguous to Greenville are the Pelzer Cloth Mill, the Reedy River Cloth Mill, the Fork Shoals Yarn Mill, the Batesville Mill, and the Pelham Mill, all of which are in a prosperous condition.

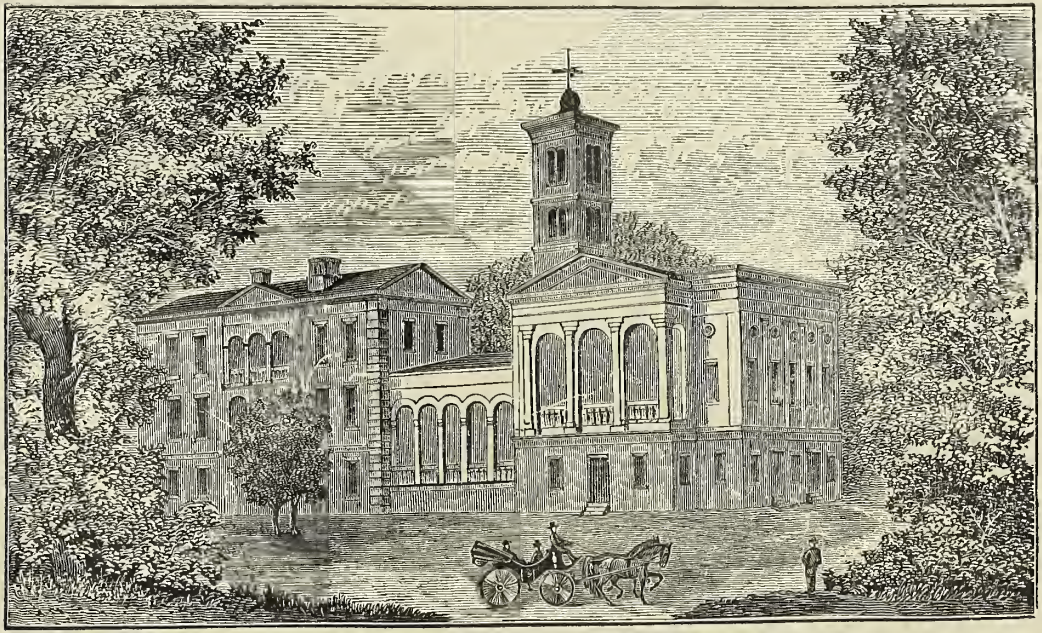


The Lanneau Mill.

That cotton manufacturing in the South is very profitable, is evidenced by the fact that such great mills as the Piedmont, Pelzer, Clifton and Pacelot, in South Carolina, are spending from $250,000 to $500,000 in enlarging their capacity, and while mills at the North have increased only twenty per cent. since 1880, the mills of the South show an increase of over one hundred per cent. during the same period. The value of cotton goods manufactured in the South in 1887 was $43,000,000, against $21,000,000 in 1880.

The first cotton mill in the State was established in this county in 1835.

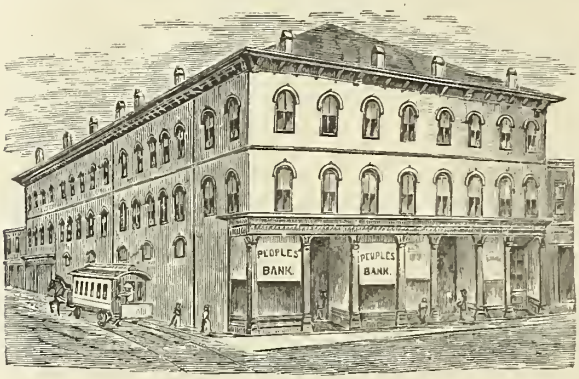
The following letter from one of Greenville's most prominent citizens will be read with interest :



The Furman University, Greenville.

"Greenville has exceptional natural advantages as a manufacturing center. With her splendid railroad facilities, her mild and healthful climate; fertile soil, and unsurpassed water power, and cheap and abundant labor, she may challenge the world in the production of cheap goods. These facts have of late years been appreciated by capitalists who have invested largely in the numerous and prosperous cotton mills in and around the city, all of which are paying handsome dividends, and are an important factor in promoting the growth and prosperity of this section of the country.

The capital invested in these enterprises, in this immediate section

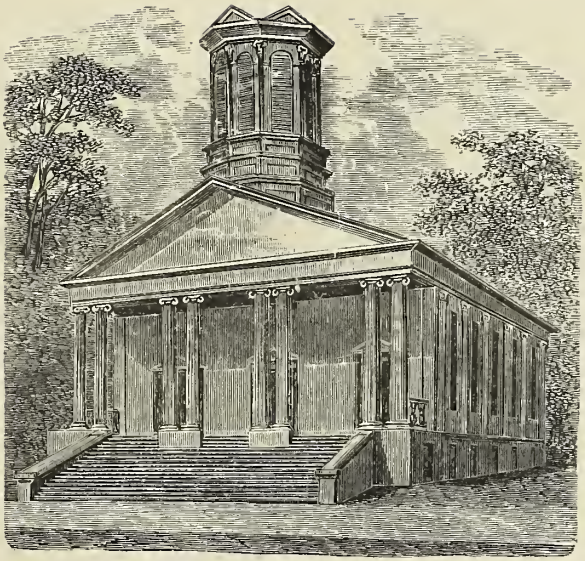


The Ferguson and Miller Building.

since 1876, will not fall far short of ($2,000,000) two millions of dollars, no inconsiderable part of which has been furnished by northern capitalists.

Before the war it was a rare occurrence that a bale of cotton was seen in the city. Of late years the number of bales sold in Greenville has reached in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand. One or more of the cotton mills near here, each consume during the year not less than twelve or fifteen thousand bales.

The city has recently purchased a parcel of real estate, eligibly and conveniently located, and are now engaged in developing it into a delightful park which promises to be one of the attractive features of Greenville.

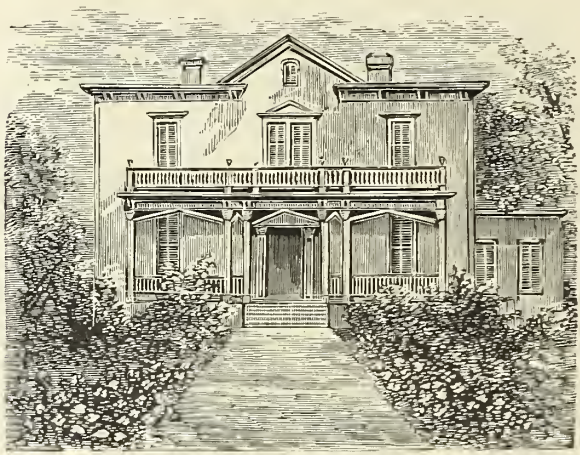


The Methodist Church, Greenville.

The Fire Department is well organized and equipped, and very efficient. The city is brilliantly lighted by Gas, and two Electric Plants, the Brush and Thompson-Houston. She has two well drilled and handsomely uniformed military companies.

The Carolina, Knoxville & Western Railroad is in rapid process of construction, and will contribute immensely to the growth of the city, connecting her as it will with the great cities of the North-west by the shortest and most direct line.

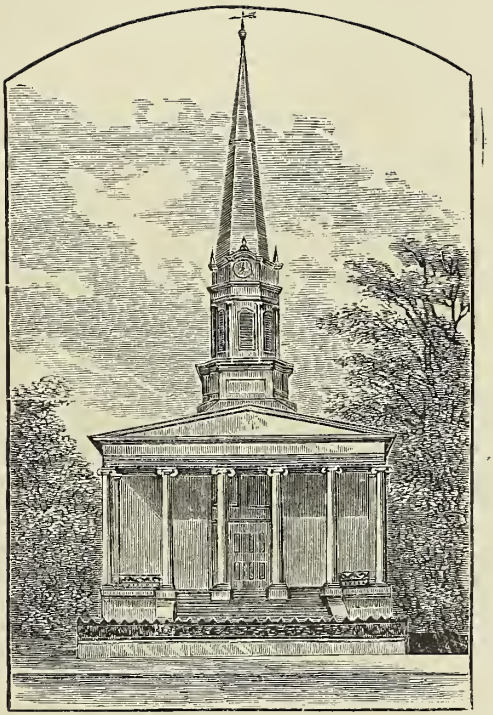
The people of Greenville are generous and hospitable, and welcome



The Residence of T. Q. Donaldson.

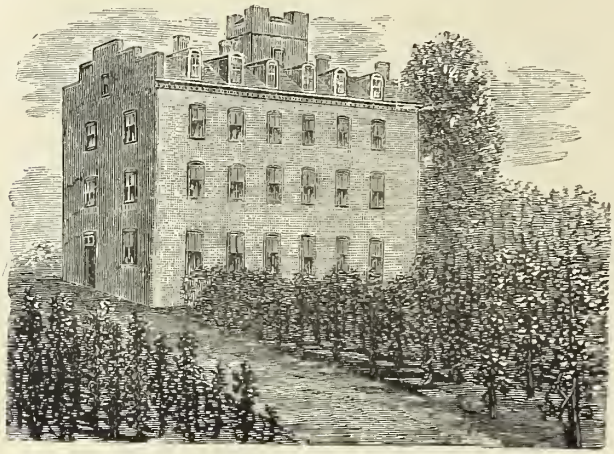
all who come within her borders, and lend a helping hand to all who are disposed to help themselves." T. Q. DONALDSON.

Vineyards.—Vine growing and wine making constitute an important industry in this region. There are about a dozen flourishing vineyards in and about the city, producing in perfection many varieties of table and wine-grape. It is here that the grape finds a congenial home as regards both soil and climate, being free from the fogs that sometimes work injury to the vine in less favored localities. The principal vineyards are the "Mammoth Vineyard," situated about four miles west of the city, owned by Madame Carpin, containing 75 acres of



The Baptist Church, Greenville.

grapes with over 65,000 vines, and substantial buildings. This vineyard is now offered for sale by the Chapin farm agency of Boston, which has a branch in this city where every assistance will be given visitors who may be seeking homes or investments. The next in size is the Marshall vineyard, is now owned by Jules Ernest David. The estate contains 200 acres, with fully 50,000 vines, beautifully located on the side of the Paris mountain overlooking the city. Among the other vineyards is the Germantown vineyard of Mr. Hahn, and that of H. M. Buist from whom we have received the following article which will be read with interest :



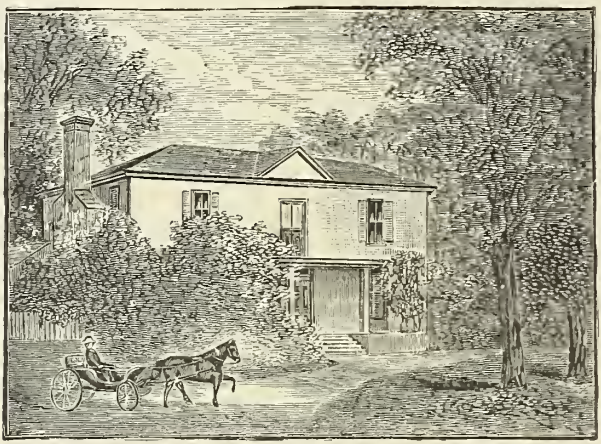
"The Mammoth Vineyard."

Grapes.—The Piedmont section of South Carolina of which Greenville County is the centre, is well adapted to the growing of fruit, especially the grape. It has proved such a success that vineyards are being planted on all sides. The past season, at least a hundred thousand pounds of table grapes were shipped to market, and twice that amount was used in the manufacture of wine.

This industry has passed the stage of experiment, and now awaits the hands of patient workers to develop it into one of the best paying branches of agriculture.

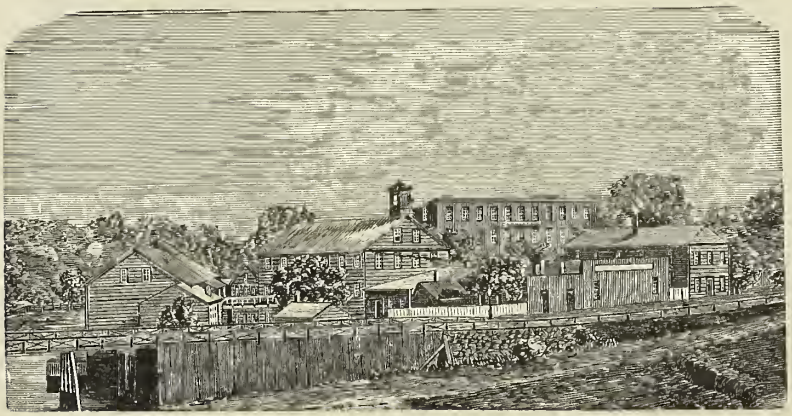
Main Street, Greenville.

The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of the grape, and if a suitable situation is selected and hardy varieties planted, there need be no such thing as failure. The varieties of grapes that have proved best suited to this section are, the Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, Worden, Martha, Delaware, Ives, Clinton, and Morton's Virginia. There are many other varieties of choice grapes not in this list because they have not been tested sufficiently to be depended upon. I believe the grape industry has a great future before it in this section of the South, and one visit made to our section will convince any one that he



The Residence of H. B. Buist.

who plants a vineyard here, and cultivates it wisely, will surely succeed. The cost of preparing the land, purchase of vines, planting, posts and wire will be from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre. This difference in cost is owing to the value of rooted vines ; thus, Concords will cost two dollars and Morton's ten dollars per hundred. The proper number of vines to be planted has been found to be five hundred per acre, this allows the cultivation of other crops, such as melons, peas, pinders, etc. between the vines, which pay all expense of cultivation, even after the vines come into bearing. Profits to the grape grower are generally very large as compared to the other crops, seldom falling below fifty



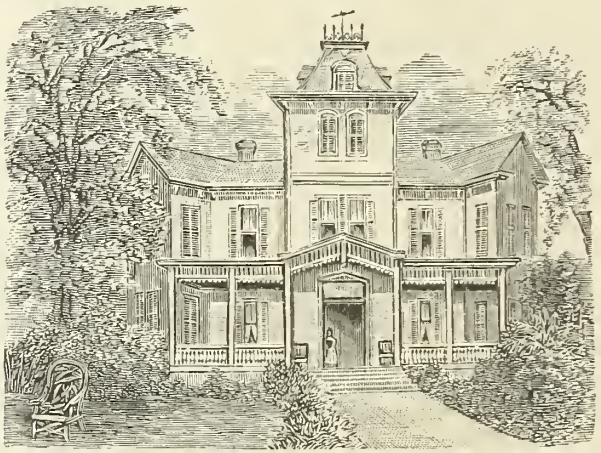
The Greenville Coach Factory.

dollars, and often going as high as two to five hundred dollars per acre.

The grape season in this section begins about July 10th and continues until September 1st. This gives us the advantage of furnishing the northern and western cities, and later in the season the southern cities, enabling us to realize the best prices at all times.

Greenville, June 25, 1888. H. B. BUIST.

Stock Raising in the Piedmont Region.—"For stock raising, the beautiful country around "the pearl of the Piedmont," as

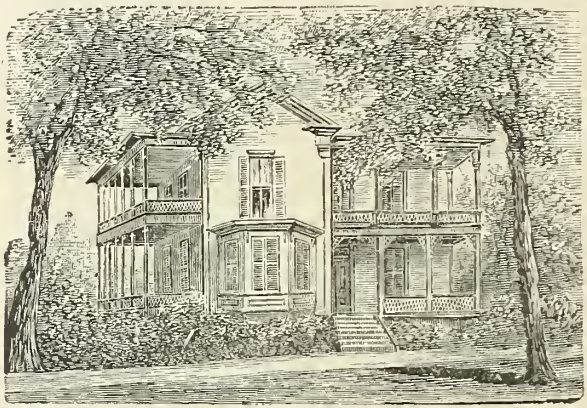


The Residence of Julius C. Smith.

the city of Greenville is appropriately styled, is perhaps unsurpassed in the South. The section comprises a broad and fertile belt of hilly country, extending east and west at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, and known as the Piedmont Region in the State's geological survey. The country is well watered by clear silvery streams which flow from the mountains, affording water as pure as that from a well kept spring. The climate is excellent, the city and section being the summer resort for thousands of people from the country further south and from the seaboard. These considerations, pure water and air, remove all mystery from the question of the remarkable and note-

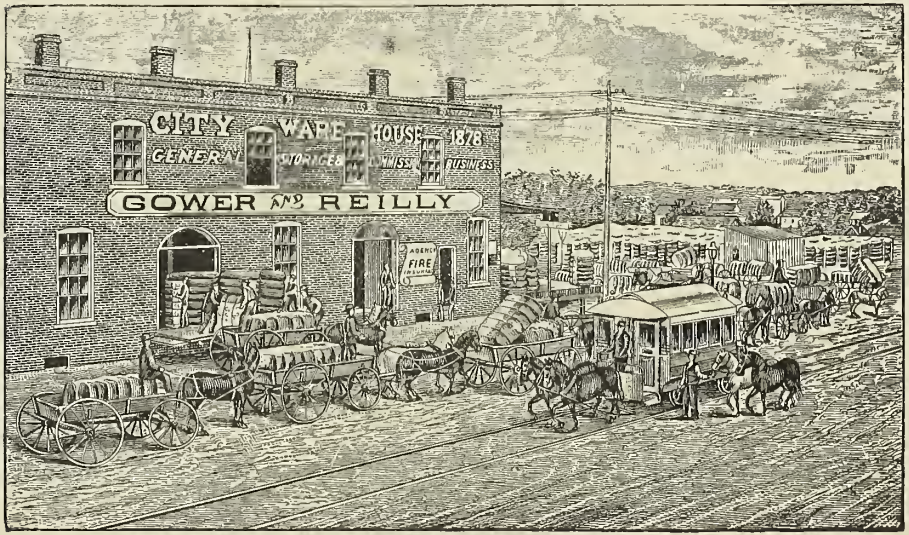
The Episcopal Church, Greenville.

worthy absence of contagious diseases among stock. When cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are dying from infectious and contagious diseases by the hundred in other sections of the country, it is a fact that speaks out boldly for this region, that no signs of disease are to be seen as a rule, and when imported from other sections the diseases have never been known to spread, but soon disappear. This is only in accordance with the fact that malarial and other germ diseases of the human body are no terror to the people of Greenville and vicinity. When the yellow fever is raging in the coast cities, Greenville opens



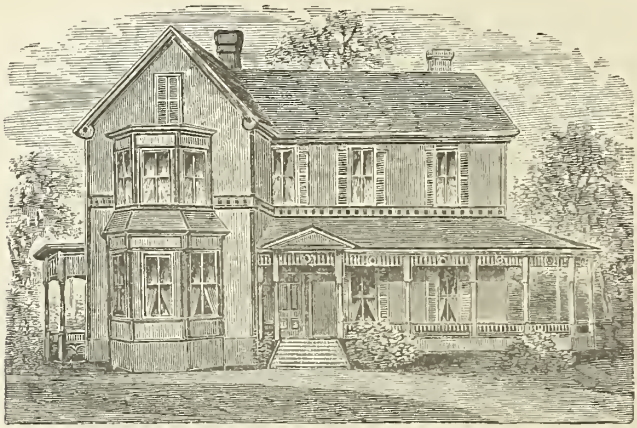
The Residence of J. P. Miller. (Ferguson & Miller.)

wide the door of welcome to fleeing refugees instead of establishing a quarantine regulation. The same laws govern, of course, in animal and human diseases, *i. e.*, pure water and pure air prevent the multiplication of the seeds of disease, and hinder its spreading from farm to farm. Aside from the questions of disease, it cannot be doubted, (and it is proven with those who have observed it in practice,) that the same climatic conditions contribute to bodily health and vigor and early development in the cow or horse as well as in the human individual. These are not theoretical assertions. Let him who doubts visit the country and see for himself the few herds of thoroughbreds owned by the enterprising citizens of the country about Greenville, as they graze



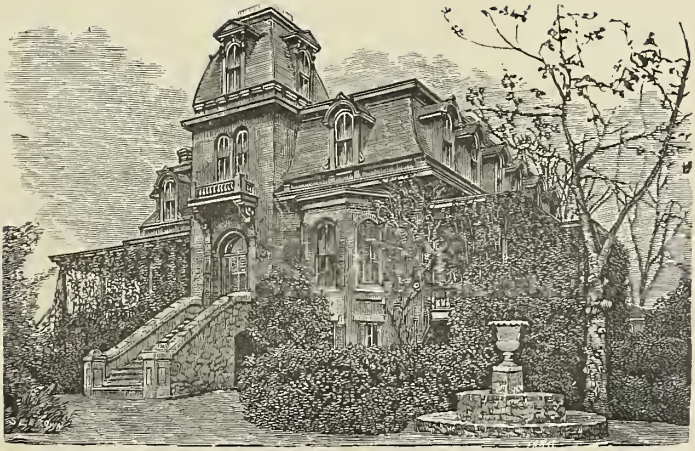
The Gower & Reilly Warehouse, Washington Street, Greenville.

in picturesque slopes and valleys, amid scenes of natural beauty, that inspire the poet and painter and teach the people of the Piedmont to love and cherish their smiling and beautiful country. Nature has supplied here every condition and advantage necessary to successful stock-raising, and what has been left to man to complete, in the way of commercial facilities, is being done at the present time in the building of railroads in all directions from the city of Greenville, across the mountains to the great West, through to the seaport cities of Charleston and Savannah, and to the great harbor of the South, Port Royal. The soil



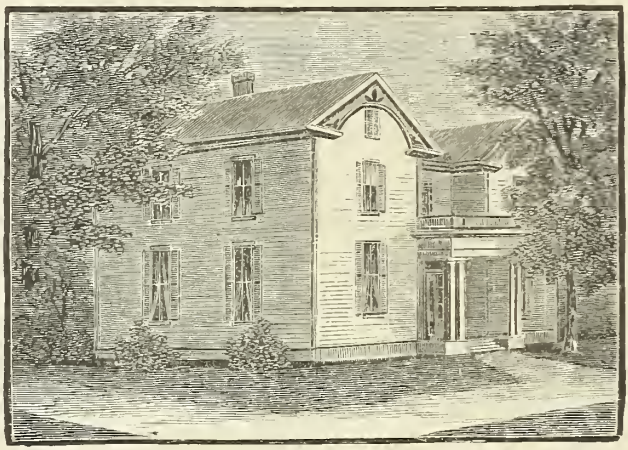
The Residence of John D. Sullivan.

and length of the growing season render the growth of forage and ensilage crops an easy matter. Two crops of Indian corn are grown for ensilage in a season on the same soil. The sorghum crops are at home on the soil and climate of this section, while most of the cultivated grasses, particularly red clover, lucerne, orchard grass, red-top, timothy and Bermuda grass, and other forage and grazing crops grow luxuriantly and produce enormously. The soil varies through all the grades from heavy clay to light sand and alluvial bottoms, and bold sparkling springs and branches can be found on almost any small farm. The country is rolling, beautiful and fertile, as well as healthy. It is rapidly being settled up, and the best farm lands are going up in



"Sans Souci," The Gov. Perry Residence, Greenville.

price, although now obtainable at reasonable figures. The opportunity for the breeder of fine stock is now. Fine breeds are the order of the day and the scrub must go. The home market will be a good one for years to come, as fine breeds of stock are yet scarce and high priced, while a decided preference is given, always, for stock raised at home over animals raised in other States which have to be shipped a long distance and "acclimated." Whether this preference is from prejudice or otherwise, it matters not. The cow, hog, sheep or other animal of unquestioned pedigree, raised in the Piedmont county we are describ-

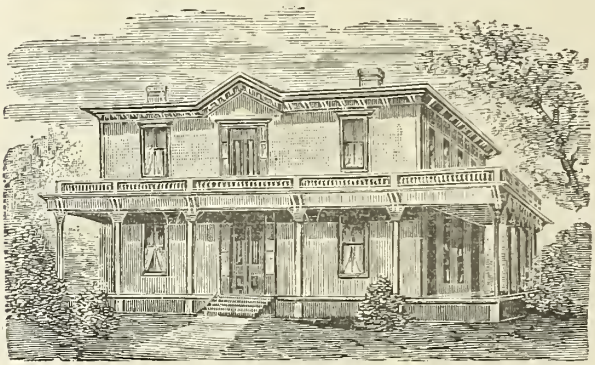


The Residence of Mrs. L. B. Cline.

ing, will find readier sale with the farmers of the State, than those brought from elsewhere. Hence, the opportunity for the enterprising stock breeder. The best market for his products is right at his gate where the farmers will come and purchase. Shipping facilities by rail are already ample in five directions from Greenville—north, south, east and west: to the mountains and westward by a new road which will be completed across the Blue Ridge within a year, and by the several lines to the various counties of this and adjoining States. The professional stock raiser could hardly ask for better opportunities and facilities than he can find here for the successful pursuit of his business. There are

A South Carolina Garden Scene.

golden opportunities for men of the right stamp with capital to back them, and likewise for men of moderate means. There are other advantages than those enumerated. The winters are mild, requiring less food for stock during the winter months, and some of the grasses afford good grazing from summer to summer, namely : Bermuda, whose nutritious stems remain succulent and sweet until mid-winter under the dead tops, on plats not summer-grazed, and Kentucky blue grass which makes excellent growth from Christmas until spring. Orchard grass also affords good winter grazing, as well as Burr clover, rye and barley. Green pastures are thus available throughout the year, while the snows of winter are of short duration. It is a conceded fact that heifers de-



The Residence of Squire McBee.

velop into well grown milch cows in this section in much less time than they do at the North, and at far less expense. Why cannot the Piedmont country of South Carolina supply the northern dairy-man with the cows he must buy ?"

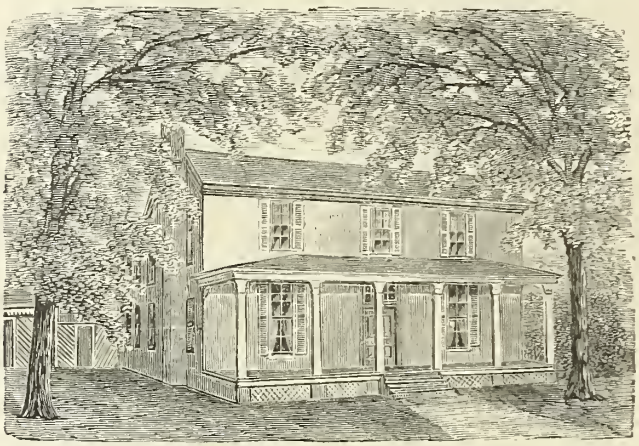
MILLSDALE.

The Street Railway is owned by Messrs. Gower and Reilly. The cars run from the Air Line Railroad Station, through Washington, Main and Augusta streets to the Station of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, passing all the hotels, the Court House and the principal business houses. The fare is five cents, or fifty tickets for two dollars.

Lion's Head Mountain, near Cæsar's Head Hotel.

The Telephone.—The Greenville Telephone Company has three of the longest lines in the State, and is in a prosperous condition.

Churches.—One of the first acts of the settlers of Greenville was to prepare some suitable place for the worship of God, and that the spiritual wants of the people are now well supplied, is indicated by the beautiful church edifices which are represented by our engravings. They are well situated, and are each blessed with pastors who are consecrated to the work of the Master and are working earnestly and successfully in His cause. Besides the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist,



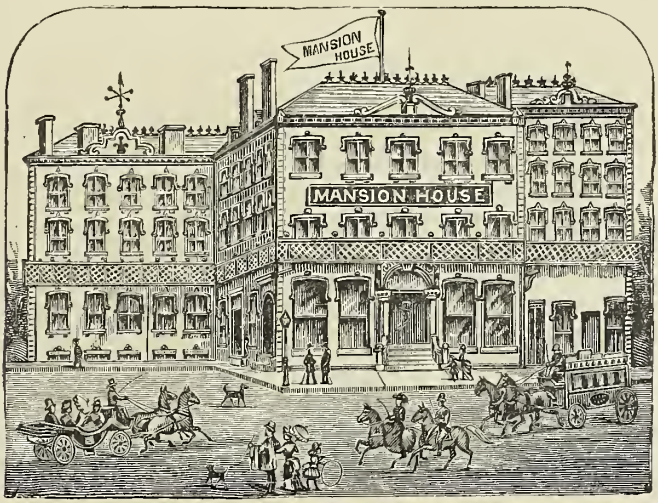
Prof. A. E. Towne's Cottage at the Female College.

and Methodist, the Catholics have a commodious house of worship with a parsonage attached. The Young Men's Christian Association has a large membership and is doing a good work. The colored people of Greenville, who as a class are church goers and constant attendants upon divine worship, have suitable churches.

Schools.—Besides the public schools, which are of a high order, Greenville is the seat of the FURMAN UNIVERSITY, one of the best colleges in the South. *Faculty.*—Rev. Chas. Manly, D. D., President; Rev. Jas. C. Furman, D. D., Prof. Moral Philosophy; C. H. Judson,

L. L. D., Prof. Mathematics; H. T. Cook, A. M., Prof. Ancient Languages; W. F. Watson, A. M., Prof. Physics and Chemistry; C. Manly, D. D., Prof. English Language and Literature; H. H. Watkins, A. M., Principal Preparatory Department.

The University comprises seven separate schools. These schools are so arranged as to enable the student to pursue to the best advantage any particular course of study he may select, while definite courses are prescribed for each of the several degrees conferred by the Univer-



The Mansion House.

sity. The annual session begins the last Wednesday in September and continues uninterruptedly until the third Thursday in June.

For full information in regard to advantages offered, expenses of board and tuition, apply for catalogue to Prof. H. T. Cook, Greenville

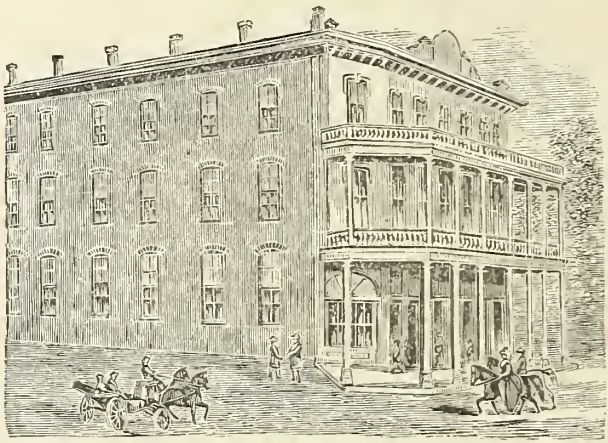
The Greenville Female College is situated in one of the most desirable sections of the city. Our engraving is the original design for the complete building.

The corps of instructors rank among the most experienced in the State. The following are the Board of Trustees :—T. P. Smith, Presi-

dent, Charleston, S. C.; G. G. Wells, Secretary, Greenville, S. C.; J. A. W. Thomas, A. B. Woodruff, Julius C. Smith, R. B. Watson, James A. Hoyt, R. W. Sanders, John Stout, W. C. Coker, E. B. Murray, J. W. Stribling, John Lawton.

Executive Committee.—Charles Manly, Chairman; J. C. Smith, Auditor; G. G. Wells, Secretary; C. H. Judson, Treasurer; James A. Hoyt.

Faculty.—A. S. Townes, President, English, Latin, Mental and Moral Science; Miss Mary C. Judson, Lady Principal, Logic, Physical Sciences, Elocution and Calisthenics; Miss Caroline D. Dawson, French,



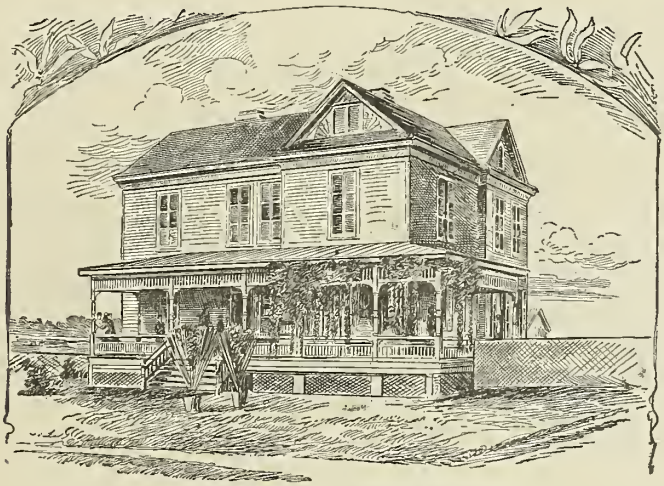
The Exchange Hotel.

Mathematics and History; Miss Bessy Bagby, English, Latin and Mathematics; Miss Lucy R. Hoyt, Composition, Latin and English; Prof. W. F. Watson, *(Prof. Chem. and Phys. in Furman University,)* Special Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry; Prof. J. M. Perry, Penmanship and Book-Keeping; Miss F. G. Bibb, Principal of Academic Department, Miss Julia Lide, First Assistant, Miss Ida I. Wells, Second Assistant; Miss Maggie G. Griffith, Principal of Primary Department.

Miss Helen R. Platt, principal of the Art Department. A fine studio fitted with models, drawing and painting apparatus, affords every advantage to the student.

The Conservatory of Music is situated on College Street adjoining the grounds of the Female College, on one of the highest points in the city, and but a few minutes' walk from the business centre. The building is heated by steam and has all the modern appliances of gas, water, bath rooms, fire escapes, etc.

Prof. M. G. De Camps, Director of the Conservatory, and for many years Professor of Music in the Female College, conceived the idea of establishing a school where music should be thoroughly and exclusively taught, believing that such a one, maintaining a high standard of clas-



Residence of R. L. R. Bentz, Greenville.

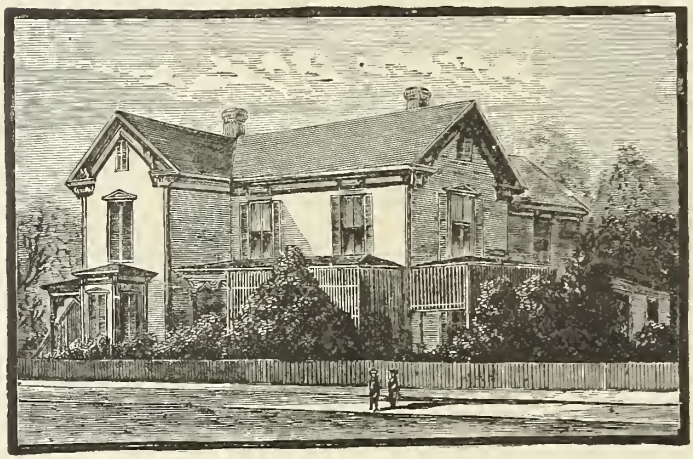
sical culture in taste and execution, would be liberally patronized by the music-loving families of the South, and he erected the beautiful building of which we have prepared an engraving, and the conservatory is in a flourishing condition, of which the people of Greenville are justly proud.

The New Post Office Building, which the government is building at a cost of $100,000, is at the corner of Main and Broad Streets, nearly in the geographical center of the city. Our engraving reproduced from the architect's drawing is a faithful representation of the structure as it will appear when completed.

Public Schools.— The graded schools are a source of much pride to the citizens of Greenville, and their growth and increase is watched with great interest. Prof. W. S. Morrison has made a tabulated statement, showing the growth made during the past three years, which is given below:

"The number of scholars enrolled in 1886–87 was 456—whites, 232; colored, 224. The average attendance was 339—whites, 185; colored, 154.

The number in 1887–88 was 659—whites, 388; colored, 271. In-



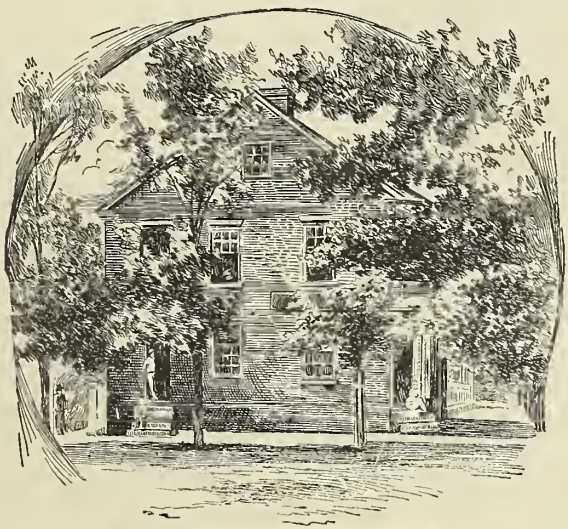
Residence of T. C. Gower, Greenville.

crease over the previous year, 203. The average attendance was 454—whites, 286; colored, 168. Increase over the preceding year, 115.

The number in 1888–89 was 796—whites, 431; colored, 365. Increase over the preceding year, 137. The average attendance was 629—whites, 361; colored, 268. Increase over the preceding year 175.

The number in 1889–90, so far as enrolled has been 1071—whites, 542; colored, 529. Increase over the preceding year, 275. The average attendance so far has been 858—whites, 459; colored, 399. Increase over the preceding year, 229.

Hotels.—Greenville has excellent hotel accommodations, Foremost is the MANSION HOUSE, kept by A. A. Gates, who has had a valuable Northern experience, and keeps a popular house. THE EXCHANGE HOTEL is another good house kept by Capt. W. H. White, an old-time Southern hotel keeper, who has a warm welcome for every guest, and a good table. At either of these houses you will fare as well as you could wish. Here you will find fat, yellow-legged chickens, butter without any features of oleomargarine, mutton from the mountain sides



Residence of George Heldmann, Greenville.

where the water, the air, the feed, all combine to make it the finest in the world. Everything well cooked; the table cloths, napkins, everything nice and clean. Here a home feeling comes over you and you repeat to yourself the Ponce de Leon's words of welcome:

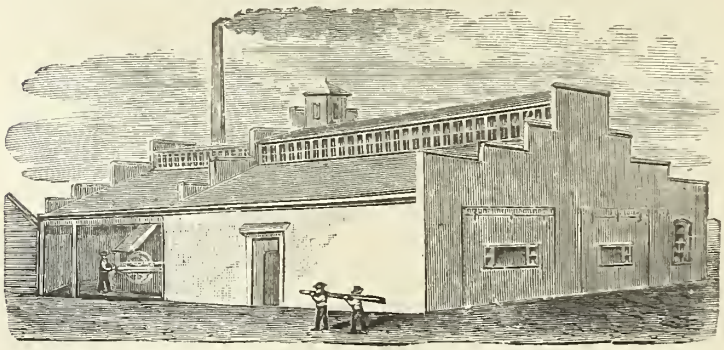
"Who'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

There are several smaller hotels and numerous boarding houses throughout the city where board may be obtained at various prices.

THE ALTAMONTE.—This new and popular hotel on the summit of Paris Mountain about an hour's ride from the city, under the efficient management of A. H. French, has had a prosperous season. Situated over

The Altamonte Hotel, Paris Mountain, near Greenville.

2000 feet above the level of the sea and commanding views of the surrounding country grand beyond conception, it will not be surprising if

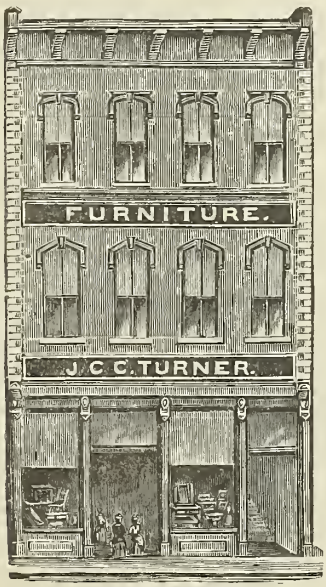


The Shumate Mill, Greenville.

the success with which it is meeting should cause the stock holders to double its capacity before another season.

Market Gardening.— That there is money in raising vegetables for the Greenville market is evident from the experience of Mr. Schwies, described in the Greenville *News* of Oct. 24:

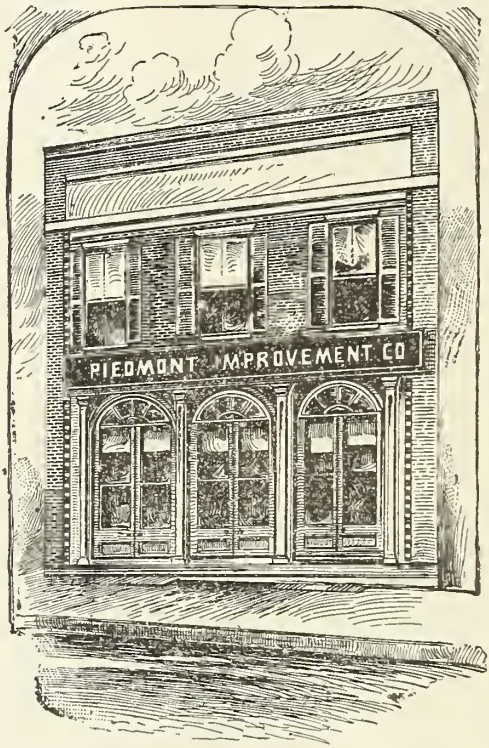
"The *News* reporter went out yesterday to the market garden of Henry Schwies, which is just beyond the Lanneau cotton mill on McDaniel Street. Mr. Schwies is a German and has had large experience in this line. He cultivates eight acres, and while it is late in the year to speak of vegetables, still a few figures concerning this enterprise will show that a business of this kind, properly managed, will yield a fair income. The land on which Mr. Schwies lives was not in a very high state of cultivation when he moved here six years ago, but with patience and hard work in the interval, it has produced this year 600 bushels of sweet potatoes, 400 of Irish potatoes, 800 of turnips, 50 of English peas and 75 of beans. Besides these, he has raised 8,000 head of cabbage—and tomatoes without number. The smaller herbs and vegetables have not been neglected, as a glance at his garden will show. The total receipts for this year from the sale of his products amounted to $1800, not a small sum by any means. When the fact that he raised everything he eats and the food for his stock is taken into consideration, it is evident that truck farming pays even when the farmers' market is a city of no more than ten thousand inhabitants."



The Cline Building.

The Chapin Farm Agency, of Greenville, have several desirable small farms for sale near Greenville at extraordinary low prices and upon very easy terms of payment, besides vineyards and cotton plantations throughout the Piedmont Region. Full particulars will be mailed, post paid, on application.

Crescent Ridge is one of the most healthy and attractive sections of the city for residences. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, the views really enchanting; located a few rods south of the forest-covered grounds of the Furman University and but a few minutes' walk from steam and street cars; with electric lights on the next block; in a



The Carrier Building and Piedmont Improvement Company Office.

neighborhood unsurpassed in the city; with perfect drainage and a soil of great fertility these lots will rapidly be improved. Every lot will be sold under restrictions so that nothing objectionable can get a foothold; and here is located the GREENVILLE MINERAL SPRING, a

water of remarkable value in cases of dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint as attested by Dr. H. L. Bowker, the State assayer of Massachusetts:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 297 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS., OCT. 29, 1889.

To the Piedmont Improvement Company, Greenville, S. C.:

The sample of water, marked "Greenville Mineral Spring water," submitted for analysis, has been carefully examined, with the following results:—

It contains in parts per 100,000:

Silica,	.800
Oxide of Iron and Aluminum,	.400
Carbonate of Lime,	1.200
Magnesium Carbonate,	.700
Sodium Carbonate,	1.824
Chloride of Sodium,	.966
Chloride of Potassium,	.610
Free Ammonia,	.005
Albuminoid Ammonia,	.006
Total,	6.511
Total number of grains per U. S. gallon,	3.64

It is a first-class spring water in every respect and would be found beneficial to those who are troubled with dyspepsia, indigestion or disarrangement of the digestive organs. It would be also beneficial in weakness or disease of the urinary organs; or where the blood is impure from zymotic diseases, improper habits of living, etc. [Signed] H. L. BOWKER,

State Assayer.

That this is a valuable water for kidney difficulties is evident from a subsequent letter received from Dr. Bowker. The Poland Spring water referred to has for many years been noted for its efficacy in the treatment of diseases of the liver and kidneys, and has yielded an immense fortune to its proprietors.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 295 AND 297 FRANKLIN ST.

DR. H. L. BOWKER, STATE ASSAYER, BOSTON, NOV. 2, 1889.

Piedmont Improvement Company, Greenville, S. C.:

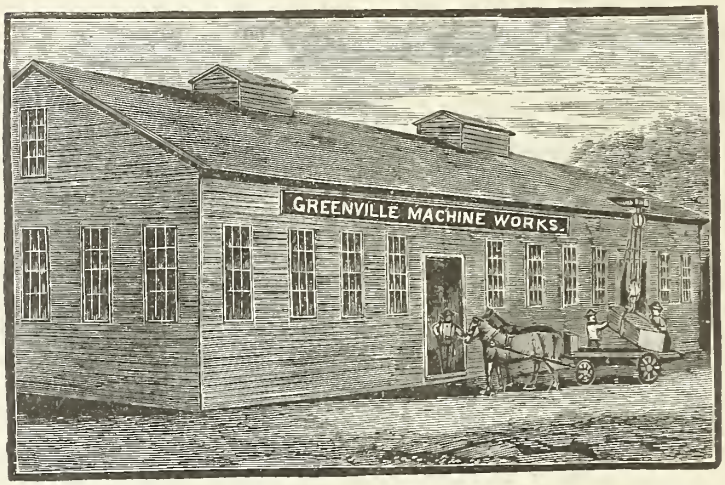
DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your note of the 31st, ult., inquiring what water, if any, the Greenville Medical Spring compares with, would say, that so far as I have made comparison, it comes nearest to the Poland Mineral Spring water

of Maine. There is only the difference of a few grains per gallon in total solids and there is a great similarity in their composition. Yours truly,

H. L. Bowker.

The spring is situated in a small oak grove, but a short distance from the Furman University, just a pleasant walk from the centre of the city. The public are cordially invited to visit the spring and drink of its health-giving waters.

There are other springs of pure cool water in the Crescent Ridge section of Greenville, and the well water, which is free stone, is noted

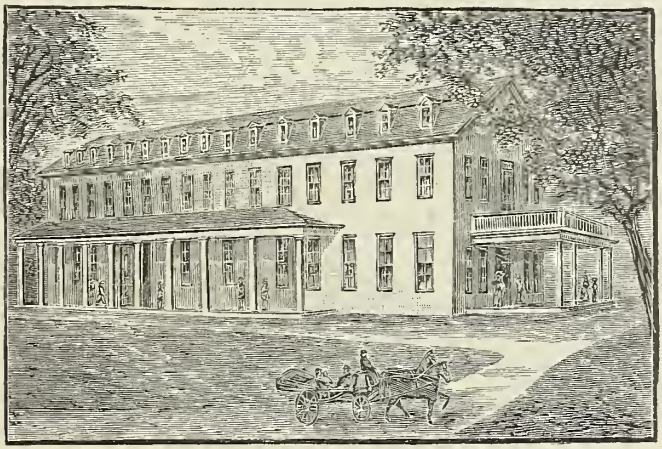


The Greenville Machine Works.

for its purity. As a location for the establishment of a home no spot offers more attractions.

Cæsar's Head.—"Cæsar's Head Mountain is an outlying spur of the Blue Ridge in upper South Carolina, 4600 feet above the sea. The scenery from this mountain summit presents a panoramic view, varied, grand and beautiful beyond description. Objects more than 200 miles apart are distinctly seen by the unaided eye. The extent of view is only limited by the capacity of vision. In the vicinity are numerous waterfalls and cascades unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur in the southern country. The altitude and latitude combined for a

climate unparalleled, with an atmosphere cool, dry, soft and balmy, and wonderfully invigorating. It is a veritable "elixir of life." No dews, no frosts. Having an average temperature in the summer months of from 60° to 70°, which charms the visitor into a pleasant forgetfulness of the burning heat which he has left behind him. Malarial and nervous diseases—Consumption, bronchitis, hay fever and general debility are promptly relieved. The hotel is situated upon the summit of this mountain, surrounded by magnificent shade trees and beautiful grassy lawns, commanding extended views of the surrounding country from



The Cæsar's Head Hotel.

every nook and corner. Near the hotel is a *Mineral Spring* containing protoxide of iron, chlorine, magnesia, silicic acid, soda and sulphuric acid. Cold free-stone springs abundant. Delightful walks and drives. The capacity of the hotel is about 200. Every convenience possible is provided. There are daily mails, livery stable, and varied amusements."

How to reach Cæsar's Head.—From Atlanta or Richmond to Greenville, S. C., from thence by the Carolina, Knoxville & Western R. R., or by carriage, eight hours over good roads through a delightful country. The place is easily reached from Asheville or Hendersonville,

N. C., and when the C. K. & W. Road is completed, from Knoxville, Tenn., by rail.

On Cedar Mountain, about midway between Cæsar's Head and Buck Forest, on the road leading to Hendersonville, N. C., is the "HOTEL DE GOWER," erected by Mr. T. C. Gower, of Greenville. The location of this house which is well described by our engraving, is very fine,

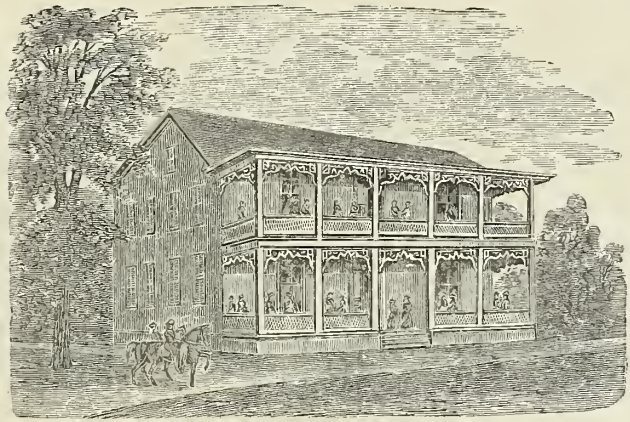
Cæsars Head Mountain.

commanding scenery grand beyond description. Tourists can take the cars of the Carolina, Knoxville & Western R. R., or by taking the stage at Greenville, will travel over the "Jones Gap Turnpike," a splendid road, passing through the most lovely scenery of fertile valleys, beautiful cascades, and towering mountains.

The proprietor has just completed an excellent road leading to the

top of Bradford Mountain, a distance of about two and one-half miles from the hotel. This is one of the highest peaks in this range of mountains, from which there is a most lovely and extended view on all sides. In one direction, looking over the intervening mountain range, is spread out a magnificent view of the adjoining Counties of Greenville and Pickens in the Palmetto State, while around on every hand are piled the numerous peaks and ranges of western North Carolina.

Various other points of interest are within easy reach, which, combined with the delightfully cool climate, invigorating atmosphere and



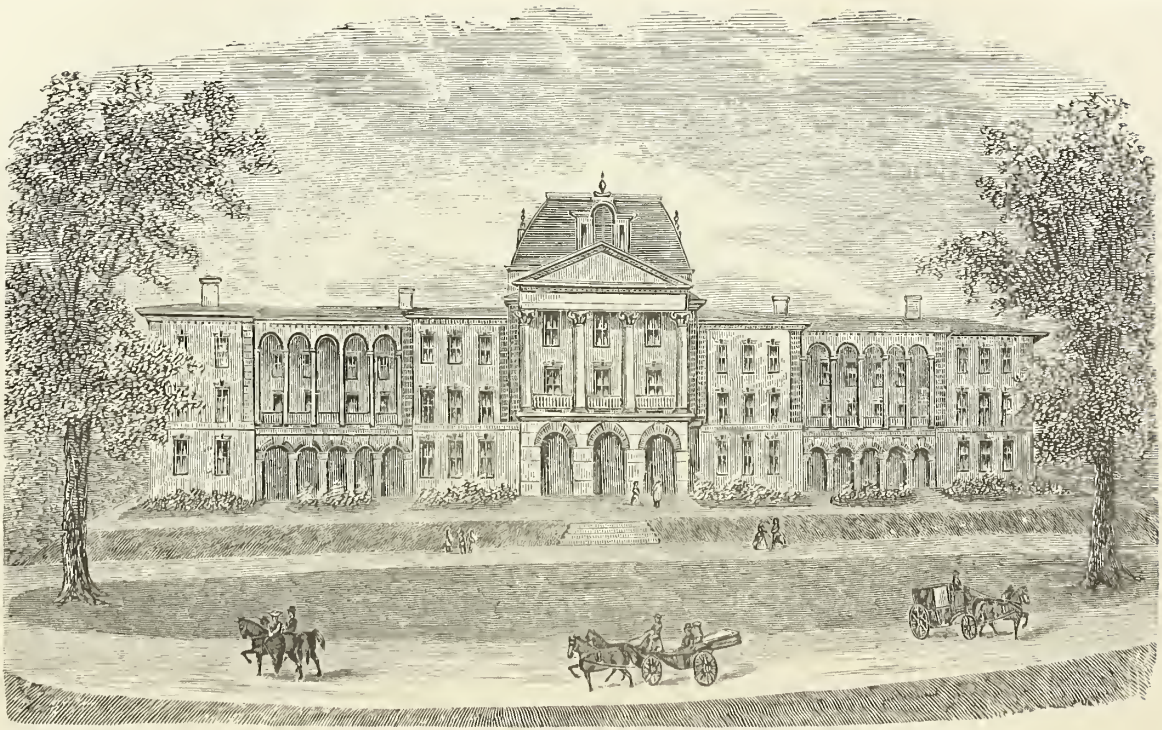
The Hotel de Gower on Cedar Mountain.

pure ice-cold spring water, makes this one of the most attractive Summer Resorts in the South, to those in quest of health or recreation.

Persons desiring to take conveyance from Greenville, can obtain all necessary information by applying to Messrs. Gower & Reilly, City Warehouse, Greenville.

The rates of board are $1.50 per day; $9.00 per week, or $30.00 per month.

Gold.—Perhaps it is not generally known that Greenville County is a rich mineral section, but such is evidently the fact. Nuggets of gold are frequently brought into the city.



South Carolina Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Demorest, Georgia

IN the centre of that surpassingly beautiful and healthful region, known as the Chattahoochee Ridge, in Northeast Georgia, is located the new town of Demorest, which promises to become one of the fairest and most popular health and pleasure resorts in the entire South, as well as one of the most prosperous and thriving business communities in the whole nation. Habersham County, in which Demorest is located, has the proud distinction of having a smaller death-rate, in proportion to the population, than any other county in the United States. The town lies 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The high altitude; the life-giving mountain breezes; the numberless cool, crystal springs; the pure, soft water in wells and streams, and the mild seasons with their gentle changes, all combine to make this favored region the most surpassingly healthful on the face of the earth.

Mt. Yonah, View from Demorest Heights.

No malaria exists. Malarious diseases are unknown in the vicinity of Demorest. No epidemics have ever prevailed. *The region is absolutely free from the danger of yellow fever visitations.* That fatal

disease has never been epidemic in any part of the world with an altitude of 600 feet above sea level. *Demorest lies a thousand feet above the danger line.*

During the summer of 1888, when the yellow fever was decimating the population of Florida, and spreading consternation among the cities of Northern Alabama, where it dealt death daily, North Georgia opened her generous arms to receive the fear-stricken refugees, even though the yellow scourge had already attacked them. The terrified fugitives came by thousands; came with fever fires consuming them; came with the touch of death upon their sallow faces; came almost hopeless and despairing,—and breathing the pure air of Georgia's highlands, their health and strength returned.

And Northern Georgia did not suffer for its generous welcome. *The fever did not spread.* No new cases were reported from contact with the refugees, and those who caught the infection before they came, speedily recovered.

For more than two generations Habersham County has been famed throughout the entire South for its unequalled healthfulness. So great is this renown that a large number of guests visit the region every summer to escape the fierce tropical heats of Florida and the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Indian tradition also tells of annual migrations of whole tribes from the coast region further south, to hunt and fish during the summer in these healthy highlands. Even to this day, one or two aged chiefs from the reservations of South Carolina make these summer pilgrimages.

When Col. M. C. Wilcox removed to the region he was a great sufferer from asthma and bronchial trouble. The following letter to the Secretary of the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company, indicates the good results from residence in the vicinity of Demorest:

Frank J. Sibley, Secretary:

DEAR SIR:—I regard this section of the Chattahoochee Ridge of Northeast Georgia as peculiarly favorable for a permanent residence for all persons afflicted with bronchial or throat troubles. All persons coming here during my twelve years' management of the Mt. Airy Hotel, afflicted with asthma, and remaining here any length of time, received great benefit, some entirely recovered. This has been my home for over thirteen years. I am entirely free from asthma while here and my bronchial troubles so greatly relieved that I am seldom inconvenienced thereby. Yours very truly,

M. C. WILCOX.

The climate is exactly suited for an "all-the-year-round" residence. Freezing days and snow are rare in winter, and summer heat is seldom

excessive. Springtime, with its soft sunshine, gentle breezes and wealth of wild flowers, comes early and lingers long. Autumn, with its rich fruitage, gorgeous coloring, bright skies, and its dreamy haze on hill and mountain, comes soon and stays late.

Below the Old Mill, Demorest.

The grand mountain peaks of the Blue Ridge, plainly visible from Demorest, the rushing rivers, the rapids and cascades without number on the smaller creeks, the copious springs gushing from the foot of every hill and mountain, the wooded valleys through which the streams

wander, and the rocks over which the torrents leap, all unite to form an almost endless panorama of ever-changing scenes, of which neither the tired toiler nor the dispirited pleasure-seeker or invalid could ever grow weary. A large number of pleasure drives are laid out and are being improved by the Demorest Company.

Places of Interest in the Vicinity.—Added to its numerous attractions close at home, there are many points of interest worth visiting in the vicinity of Demorest.

Toccoa Falls, 186 feet in height, are fourteen miles east. The famous Tallulah Falls, a succession of cataracts, 450 feet, falling into a rocky gorge 800 feet in depth, are seventeen miles north. Nacoochee Valley, famed for its beautiful scenery and fine farms, lies fourteen miles northwest. Mt. Yonah, 3600 feet in height, and an easily accessible peak of the Appalachian chain of mountains, rears its head seventeen miles to the westward. Currahee Mountain, 1740 feet high, where the Indians formerly mined silver, is thirteen miles southward. Any one of these points of interest may be reached in a half day's drive from Demorest. The natural roads are good at all seasons.

The town was laid out and improved by the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company, which was organized to develop the abundant mineral and manufacturing resources of the country. That Company has a capital stock of $1.500,000 in 60,000 shares of $25 each. It sells small blocks of its stock from time to time as needed for permanent improvements of its property, which consists of 4000 acres of land in a solid body, several great water powers, and inexhaustible beds of the finest iron ore, worth many times the value of its entire capital stock. With such a solid basis of natural wealth, the stock is as secure an investment as the best farm mortgages, while paying very much more than the interest on bonds and other securities. It is the purpose of the Company that is building Demorest to introduce a great number and variety of manufacturing industries. Among these the manufacture of everything made of wood will be prominent, the vast reserves of hardwood timber extending for miles into the mountain region to the northwest, affording a supply for the most extensive industries of this character. Manufacturing sites, with free use of water power, will be donated to parties desiring to establish factories.

A Substantial Town.—The members of the Company have the firmest faith in the future of the city. In towns "boomed" for the

Hazel Rapids, Demorest.

private profit of individuals, there are no real elements of success or permanence, and the originators remain in distant States with no intention of taking any active part in the work of building up their ephemeral creations.

In Demorest, the officers and stockholders of the Company manifest their faith by being the first to remove to the young city with their families and build homes. The president, secretary, attorney, superintendent, and several other stockholders are building handsome homes for permanent residence.

Natural Resources—Minerals.—As early as 1828 the value of the Demorest iron beds was recognized. Long before the era of railroads and rapid transportation, a Mr. Stout built a furnace and manufactured bar iron and castings. In the office of the Company are samples of iron made by Mr. Stout over fifty years ago. It shows remarkable ductility and strength, and iron workers pronounce it far superior to any bar iron they are now able to obtain.

The leads of this valuable ore run for two miles across the property of the Demorest Home, Mining and Improvement Company, and are practically inexhaustible. The region is abundantly supplied with wood, suitable for making charcoal, which can be made at a very low cost; and the finer grades of iron can nowhere be manufactured more cheaply, or of superior quality. The unexcelled quality and inexhaustible quantity of the iron ore in and about Demorest, will soon make it a great center for the manufacture of the finer grades of iron.

The precious metal, gold, exists in paying quantities in many places in the town and in the immediate vicinity. Some mines near are worked by hand labor, and even with these crude methods yield fair returns. In Currahee Mountain and the foot hills of the Blue Ridge range, rich silver ores have been found. Lead, corundum, cyanite, asbestos, mica, manganese, serpentine, talc, graphite, and other minerals are found in different parts of Habersham County. A large vein of perfectly pure siliceous rock crops out near Demorest, furnishing abundance of the best material for making glass of every grade.

The *American Cyclopedia* (edition 1881, Vol. VIII., page 365) says of Habersham County: "Iron is abundant; rubies, carnelians, and occasionally diamonds, have been found. The gold mines were formerly among the richest in the State."

The region abounds in valuable timber. Pine, the universal necessity, is plenty, and pine lumber is sold and delivered at very low rates. Inex-

haustible quantities of valuable oak cover the large area of country between Demorest and the mountains on the northwest. White oak, chestnut oak, Spanish oak, post oak, and many other varieties, are so plentiful that they are being cut merely for the bark, which is sold at such low prices that large profits are made in tanning leather. Several of these varieties of oak are suitable for manufacture of the finest furniture; others for wagon and carriage timber and many other purposes. Poplar, hickory, ash, elm, maple, hackberry, sycamore and other woods grow more or less plentifully.

One Most Desirable Feature of Demorest as a resort for pleasure seekers and invalids will always be the business life and activity, drawing the attention of the health-seeker from his own ills and engrossing him with other interests.

The Name Demorest was given to the town in honor of that widely-known philanthropist, educator and temperance leader, W. Jennings Demorest of New York. The compliment to Mr. Demorest was genuine and unsolicited, he having no information of the intention nor of the name having been bestowed until months after the founding of the town.

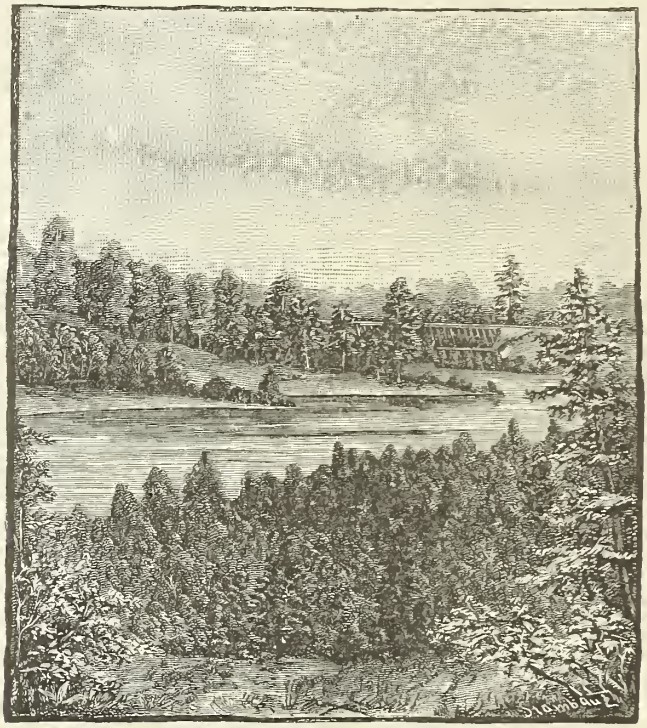
As would be supposed from the name selected, the Company have decreed perpetual banishment of saloons, gambling and prostitution. A clause in their deeds provides for forfeiture of the title if the owner wilfully permits these vices to flourish on his premises. Many towns have been built on the plan of excluding saloons, and they have always been strikingly successful in their development. Demorest has the additional attraction for a moral people that it will not allow either of the three greatest vices to find a harbor in the community.

The Word Home in the name of the Demorest Company indicates their plan of building a city, viz.: for every man to build and own and beautify a home. This plan ensures a substantial, law-abiding citizenship, among whom it is a pleasure to make a residence.

Water Power for mills and factories is abundant in the town and surrounding it. The many water powers are all to be utilized in driving machinery.

One has but to visit New England to become impressed with the importance of water powers as wealth producers. By the side of every "tumbling torrent" in these States the shrewd investor has built a mill, and thus aided in the development of a vast industrial system, which

supports a dense population. With no broad stretches of fertile farming lands, with little mineral wealth, with almost no valuable timber remaining, New England steadily maintains her commercial ascendancy, and holds within her limits more accumulated wealth than any similar area in the world.



Lake Demorest.

On the rich, level prairies of the West, vastly productive in raw material, with exhaustless beds of cheap coal underlying the fertile fields, with millions of consumers around them, north, south, east and west, capital has been invested in mills and factories run by steam to make the goods used in the West, and compete with the East for the industrial supremacy. And yet the cheap water power of New England has won the victory. Steam cannot win in such a contest.

If New England cities, handicapped by so many disadvantages, with little natural resources remaining, with a foreign country on one side and a wide ocean on two other sides, can freight their raw material thousands of miles and then return their manufactured articles over the same highways, and still retain their prestige as manufacturing centres because of their abundant and cheaply used water powers, Demorest will accomplish more with her vastly greater natural advantages, with equally good water powers, with markets near at home, and with far fewer obstacles to overcome.

Here the producer may deliver his cotton, wool, logs, or bolts direct from the farm and forest to the door of the mill, and buy for home comfort and convenience commodities made at home with no expensive freight rates added to their cost. Shipping raw material a thousand miles to the mill to be manufactured and shipped back is a policy of industrial servitude which long impoverished the South, but the day of its deliverance is at hand.

Routes and Rates of Fare and Freight.—Visitors from the Northwest go by way of Atlanta. Fare from Chicago to Demorest, $23.80; from Cincinnati, $15 35. Visitors from the East and Northeast take Piedmont Air Line from Washington. Fare from Boston, via all-rail route, $31.60; via steamer to Norfolk, and thence by rail, $26.60. Freight rates on household furniture from New York or Philadelphia, billed to Cornelia, Georgia, less than carloads, seventy-eight cents per 100 lbs.: full carloads, fifty-two cents per 100 lbs. From Boston or Providence, five cents more per 100 lbs. From Chicago, less than car loads, ninety-seven cents per 100 lbs.

The Company has its principal office at Demorest, Habersham County, Georgia. For the convenience of Eastern investors and inquirers an office is also open at No. 282 Washington street, Room 3, Boston, Mass., where C. Anthony Tuell, the Eastern Manager, may be seen at any time and where full information be obtained.

A View of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

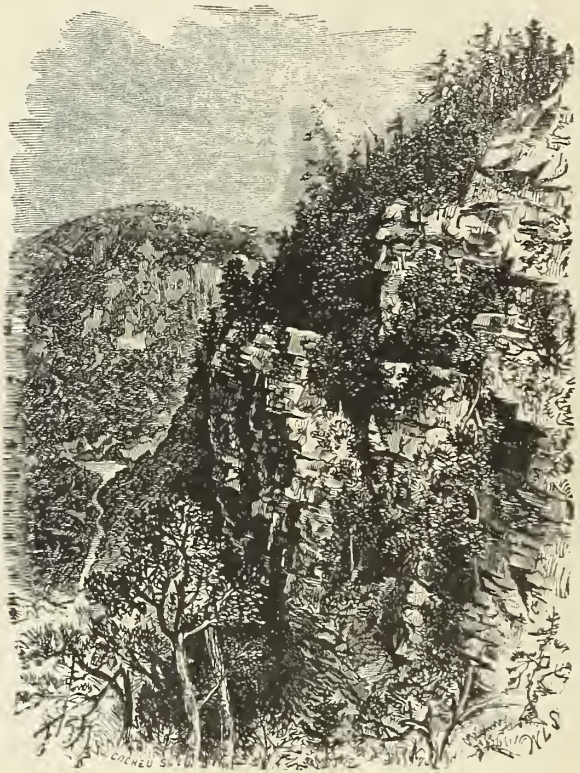
Walhalla.

Bismarck recently wrote to an aged vineyard owner on the Rhine as follows: "*I envy you your occupation in the eve of your life. The vegetable kingdom repays our tender care in its behalf far more satisfactorily than politics. It was the beau ideal of my earlier years to picture myself as a gray haired man, free from care, tending his garden with pruning-knife in hand.*"

The Biemann Hotel, Walhalla.

One can hardly conceive of a more delightful occupation than the care of a fruit garden or vineyard in Walhalla, a pleasant little mountain city in the Piedmont Region of South Carolina, the county seat of Oconee County, the present terminus of the Blue Ridge Railroad, connecting at Seneca, eight miles distant, with the Piedmont Air Line Rail-

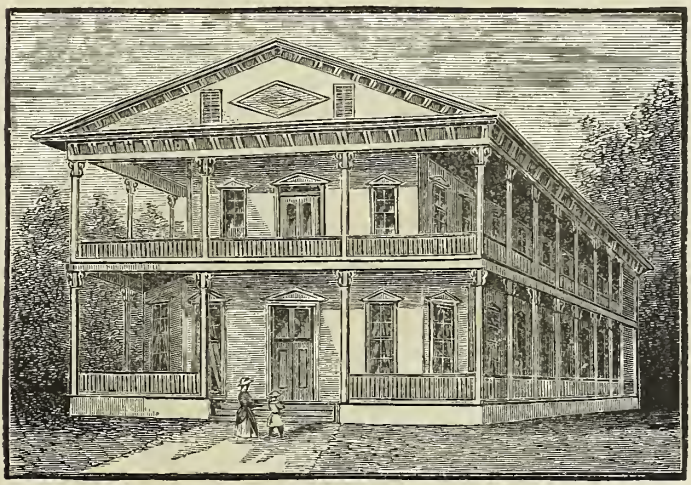
road, affording direct and frequent communication with the North. The many thousands whose feet are turning southward for homes in which they can enjoy health, happiness, and plenty, cannot fail to appreciate the extraordinary inducements offered by Walhalla. The



The Cliffs.

people are intelligent, refined, generous and hospitable, and to everyone who seeks a home in their midst a warm Southern welcome is extended and a stranger is made to feel that he is among friends upon whom he could rely if misfortune should befall him.

Walhalla was originally settled by Germans, the first building having been erected by Diedrich Biemann in 1851 and now has a population of about thirteen hundred, with live, energetic business men, whose stores would do honor to a much larger place. The city extends for three miles, and is having a steady, healthy growth. Unlike most other sections of South Carolina, the whites outnumber the blacks more than three to one, the population representing several nationalities, chiefly German and English, a progressive, thrifty people, as is evidenced by the attractive appearance of the houses and vineyards, which for miles line the principle street. While Walhalla cannot boast of any magni-



Residence of Otto H. Schumacher, Walhalla.

ficent churches, she has substantial church buildings that will compare favorably with those of other cities of equal population. They are six in number — Presbyterian, Lutheran, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, and the West Union Baptist. The Lutheran church has a fine clock in the steeple. Walhalla has an efficient fire department, an excellent trotting park located in the outskirts of the city, an opera house owned by Mr. John Kaufmann who is an extensive builder and lumber dealer.

The city boasts of many attractive residences and has excellent educational advantages. The Walhalla Female College under the efficient management of Prof. H. G. Reed, is in a prosperous condition. The Oconee Vine Growers and Fruit Distilling Association have recently erected a large distillery, and are doing a thriving business; — and the Oconee wines are finding a market in the large cities of the Union.

The Waterfall.

Walhalla has a model weekly newspaper, the Keowee Courier, published by Messrs. Thompson, Smith and Jacques, and our readers who would know more of this favored locality would gain all desired information from a year's subscription. Send to the publishers for a sample copy.

Hotels.—The Biemann House, which is kept by Messrs. Biemann & Son, is substantial and roomy and is well patronized by the travelling public (see engraving). Messrs. Biemann & Son are extensive land owners, and have erected many buildings, and are engaged in

Summer in the Piedmont Region.

numerous enterprises in Walhalla and vicinity. A new house, the Norman Park Hotel is in progress of construction, which will be well patronized as soon as opened to guests.

A cheerful, homelike place is the Faculty Hill Boarding house, on College St., convenient to the station, kept by H. P. Terhune, formerly of Hackensack, New Jersey — guests will be assured a hearty welcome and will find an excellent table. See description on another page. Walhalla has also other boarding houses.

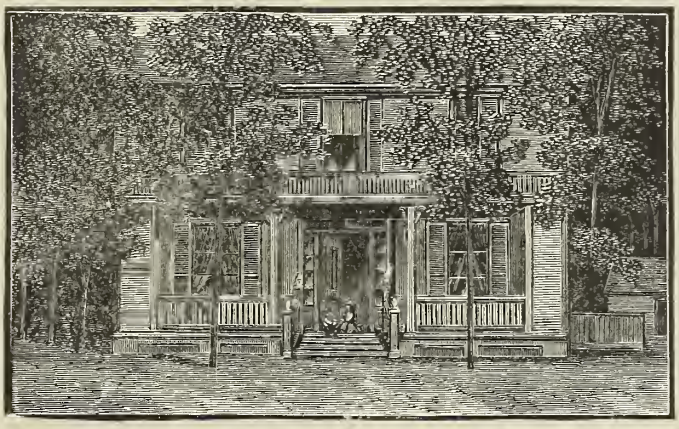
Near Good Trout Fishing.

Health. — The health of Walhalla is probably unexcelled by that of any town or city in the South or in the United States, perhaps from the fact that it is built upon a foundation of granite, a quarry of which is now being worked within the city limits.

Drainage is perfect, and no epidemics have ever visited the city.

The locality is high and dry — the elevation being 1000 feet above the sea, with pure freestone water. The conditions for health all the

year are unsurpassed. Invalids are aware that a dry atmosphere is as essential to the comfort and restoration to health of those suffering with pulmonary diseases as any other beneficial conditions. The altitude of Walhalla and its favorable surroundings, contribute to envelope it with a pure atmosphere, with less humidity than is found in most Southern Resorts, as the dense fogs so prevalent in many towns are almost unknown here. Malaria is an unknown disease, and the mild winter climate is such that out door occupations can be followed nearly every day, and out door exercise can always be indulged in by the invalid with

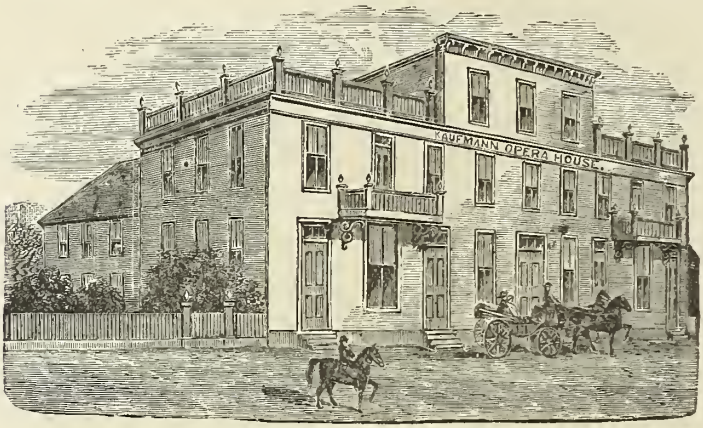


Residence of Dr. D. B. Darby, Walhalla.

pleasure and profit. The crisp, cool mornings are invigorating, and the balmy air is full of healing to the diseased lungs.

A Physician's Testimony.— "There is no healthier locality than Walhalla, for lung and throat affections. It is protected from the chilling blasts of the Northwest, on account of its situation at the foot of the mountains, which almost surround it. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating — fogs we seldom have, and less moisture here than north or south of us, which is a great advantage to those suffering from lung affections. In a practice here of 14 years, I have never treated but two natives with consumption, nor have I ever known of 20

persons dying in the county with it. Those persons who have come here before a breaking down of tissue (suppuration), have improved in general health and especially in weight. Situated on a ridge with natural drainage, we are free from stagnant water, marshes, &c. No malaria has ever originated here or vicinity; those coming here suffering from it soon recuperate. For emaciated and teething children, it is the finest climate in the world — winter not too severe, nor summer too



The Kaufmann Opera House, Walhalla.

hot — cold nights, with refreshing mountain breeze, pure spring and well water, with beautiful walks and drives.

Below, find temperature of winter and summer of 1887 — the former exceptionally cold:

January, mean temperature above°	28
February, " " " °	52
March, " " " °	52
June, " " " °	74
July, " " " °	80
August, " " " °	78
Coldest day in 1887°	4
Coldest day in 1888°	14

This shows that we have no extremes in winter or summer, which makes this a desirable place for invalids, as they can be out in the fresh

A Mountain Cascade.

and invigorating air most of the time, which, of itself, has great strengthening qualities, and is a good appetizer."

D. B. DARBY, M.D.

The soil in and about Walhalla is good with a stiff, dry subsoil retaining fertilizers and producing good crops. The staple products are

A Mountain View.

cotton, sweet and white potatoes, sorghum, and all the grasses, corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, peas, rice, buckwheat, tobacco and the usual vegetables. Fruits do well, particularly apples and peaches, but, while it is the natural home of the strawberry and blackberry, it may well be denominated the "land of the vine," for, whether in forest or vineyard the grape is as much at home here as on the famous islands of Lake

A trip through the hill country of South Carolina.

Erie or the hillsides of France; indeed the sunny slopes of France, or the vine-clad hills of California produce no finer grapes than are successfully cultivated in the vineyards of Walhalla.

The vine yields bounteously and the size, color and flavor of the grape would do honor to the best vineyards of the continent. Many well cultivated vineyards are to be seen and many cellars are stored with wine, yet there are thousands of southerly exposures along the hillsides that will some day reflect the glories of a new Italy redolent with the green and crimson and purple of the vintage and wine press.

If there is anywhere in this great Union a region especially consecrated by good Mother Nature to fruit growing and gardening, it is in this famous Piedmont region of South Carolina, and I know of no region west of the Alleghanies that offers a more promising field of enterprise to practical fruit growers than this.

The following article from one of Walhalla's most extensive grape growers, formerly a Union soldier will be read with interest:

"After extensive travel almost over the whole world and visiting nearly every grape growing district in the same, I will say, that as a grape growing country, this section *has no superior*.

"With us the cultivation of the grape is an industry which is rapidly increasing in importance, and nowhere can it be so advantageously carried on as in this much favored locality. The peculiarity of climate giving it many of the characteristics of France, Suisse and Italy, and the grapes grown on our sunny eastern and southern slopes, are of such a character and yield in such quantities, that they bid fair to rival with the products of France and Germany, with a good show of winning rank equal at least to that held by them. The testimonies of practical grape growers may be taken regarding this which all unite in declaring that there is a peculiar and favorable combination of soil, climate and situation in this county which produces all varieties of grapes, not only in abundance, but of the choicest quality. Soil often pronounced worthless, has been known to grow grapes which might well rival with the best in the market.

"The vines are vigorous and thrifty, and frost and cold winters never injure them. Scientific researches and experience have shown this to be the natural home of the grape, and is now everywhere pronounced as the best and most productive grape-growing locality this side of the Alleghany Mountains. To illustrate it further, I make mention that at

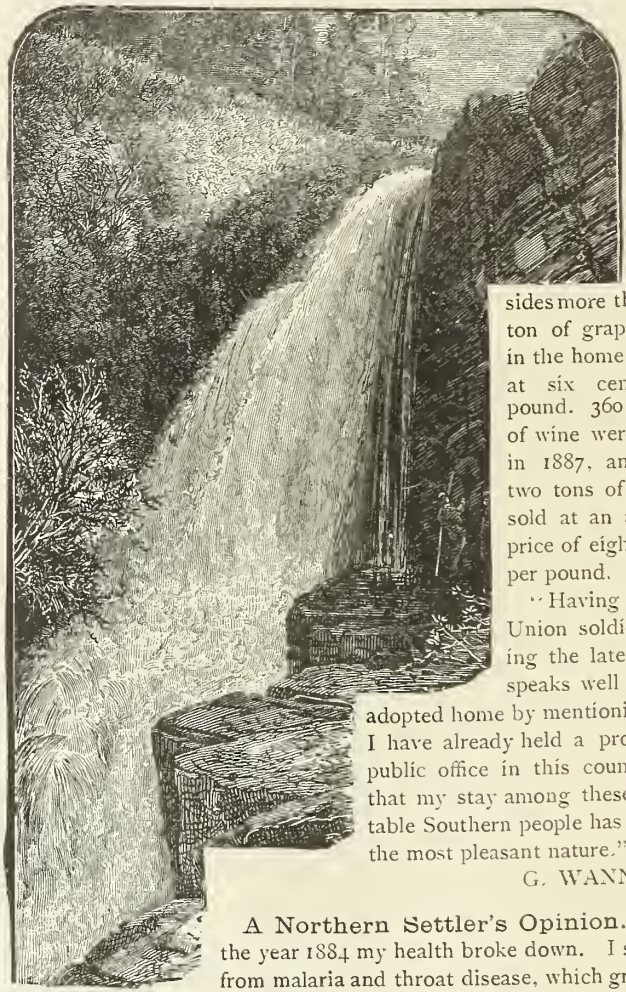
the New Orleans Exposition, we had an exhibit of 74 varieties of grapes, which exhibit can still be seen at the State Department of Agriculture, in Columbia, S. C. Since having made this exhibit, the number of varieties has reached more than 100. Grape-growing being yet in its infancy, we have in the last seven years planted over 70,000 vines,

A Day's Shooting in Oconee County.

and as our people are getting more and more interested in this most profitable agricultural pursuit, it will not be many years when every available and now really worthless hillside will be producing the delicious grape.

"To further illustrate what can be realized by grape culture, the following figures will, no doubt, be of interest: A one-acre vineyard

planted in 1881, with 680 vines, produced in 1884, as its first crop, 310 gallons of pure juice; in 1885, 640 gallons; in 1886, 530 gallons — besides more than one ton of grapes sold in the home market at six cents per pound. 360 gallons of wine were made in 1887, and over two tons of grapes sold at an average price of eight cents per pound.



"Having been a Union soldier during the late war, it speaks well for my adopted home by mentioning that I have already held a prominent public office in this county, and that my stay among these hospitable Southern people has been of the most pleasant nature."

G. WANNER.

A Northern Settler's Opinion. — "In the year 1884 my health broke down. I suffered from malaria and throat disease, which gradually grew worse, after trying a number of physicians without any benefit I

concluded to try a change of climate. I first visited Florida, then tried the Berkshire Hills, of Massachusetts, afterwards I went to the mountains of Western North Carolina, all without any good results, and in the spring of 1887 I arrived in Walhalla and hearing such good reports of the climate here, concluded to try it faithfully. It was nearly a year before I noticed any particular benefit; after that I began to improve slowly but surely. Up to last fall I could not lie on my right side in bed, now I can lie anyway, my cough has entirely left me, and all without the aid of medicine. I consider the climate here unsurpassed by any other location of which I have any knowledge. I believe most people similarly affected would be greatly benefited by a sojourn in this place."

N. P. TERHUNE.

Walhalla, Aug. 22, 1889.

Walhalla is the starting point for visitors to Highlands and other points in North Carolina, and good conveyances can always be had at the Walhalla livery stable which is well equipped.

The following letter from Dr. Fahnestock, formerly of Ohio, so truthfully describes the real state of society in the Piedmont region, that we copy it (in part) from the Walhalla Pamphlet which was issued by the citizens of Walhalla.*

"That my health was slowly but none the less surely failing, forced itself upon me day by day, and that something must be done to stay the fell destroyer, I felt could not be done too soon, and hearing of the salubrious climate, pure air and good water of the Piedmont region of South Carolina, I concluded to test the matter for myself, and was soon on my way to the 'Sunny South," and in due time arrived at Walhalla.

"Before leaving Cincinnati some of my friends thought I was about to undertake a hazardous journey, and reminded me that the average Southerner was an individual who devoted considerable of his time to 'fire-eating,' and prowling about seeking whom he might devour. I ventured the opinion that human nature was about the same the world over; that I thought the 'average Southerner' had been very much misrepresented, and that, so far as my experience went, gentlemanly conduct would command respect in any civilized community.

"I remained in Walhalla and vicinity about two months, during which time I rode 'by my lone self' over a large part of Oconee

*(Copies may be obtained at our Boston Office or will be mailed post paid on application.)

County, and still retained my scalp. Had never been more kindly treated by entire strangers — as all were to me — in any country, and could, did space permit, relate many pleasant incidents, illustrative of hospitality which occurred on my travels through the mountains.

"'As deeds speak louder than words,' I will say, that before leaving Walhalla, about December 23rd, 1875, I rented a farm three miles from town, and six weeks later removed to the same for a year's trial. Being pretty well satisfied with things generally, on June 1st, following, I bought the farm, and as I continue to be pretty well satisfied with my surroundings, I have no thought of making a change.

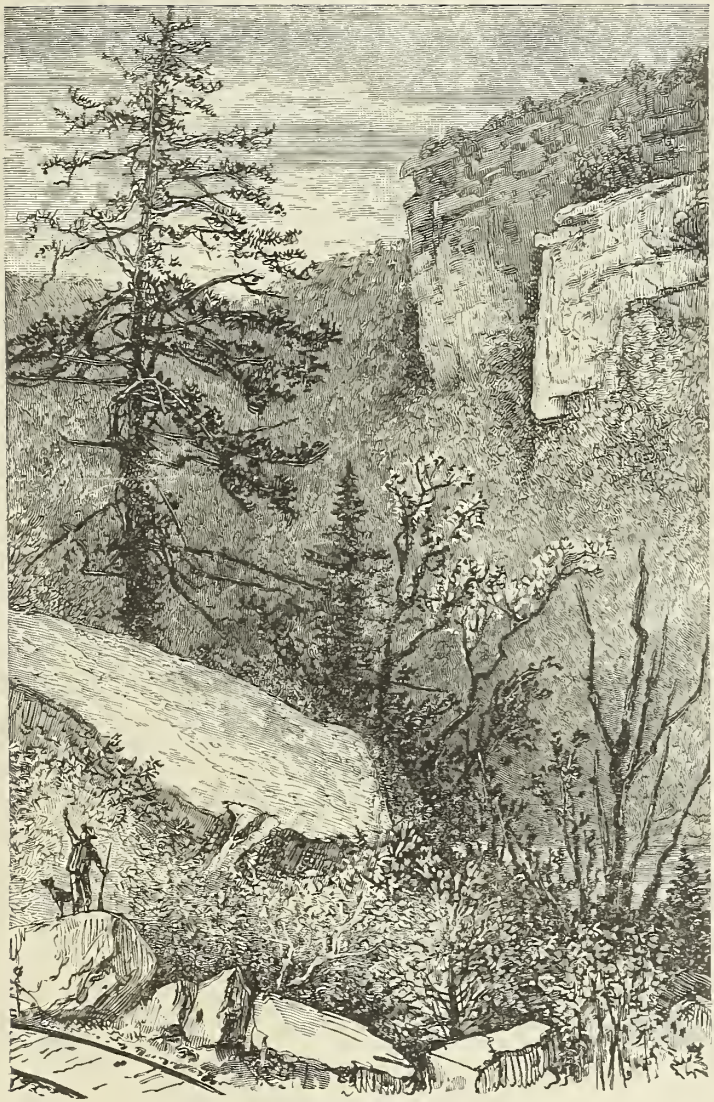
"My health has been fully restored. and that of my family — outside of extraordinary occasions — has been so robust, that less than ten dollars sufficed to pay all doctor's bills.

"Our spring weather may be said to begin about the middle of February and continues, with the exception of an occasional frosty morning — pleasant through March and April. May warms up things generally, and June does so particularly, as I have seen the mercury rise higher in this month than in any other. During July and August the temperature from noon to 3 P.M., varies from 85 to 92, seldom over that, and I have never known it to go above 98 in the shade.

"Folks in the North *are very much mistaken*, in supposing that it is hotter here than there. Who ever heard of a case of sunstroke in this Piedmont region? No one; hence it causes us to smile when we hear the remark, 'it is too hot to go South in summer.'

"From twenty-five to thirty miles north of Walhalla, a little fire upon the hearth-stone after sun down, is considered just the thing, so it may easily be seen how we can, within an easy day's drive, get into a temperature as low as sixty degrees or less in mid-summer.

"The time, I think, is not very far distant when people of the North, who, for their health's sake, punish themselves by crowding into a seven by nine room fully occupied by mosquitoes — at some fashionable summer resort, will learn that we have a country and climate where health and comfort may be promoted and enjoyed at all seasons of the year; Autumn beats them all, and it frequently continues mild and pleasant far into December. Winter — our very roughest weather — comes in between the latter part of December and the latter part of January. One morning only during 1879, and again in 1884, the mercury went down to five degrees below zero. With these two exceptions, our coldest weather has ranged from ten to fifteen degrees



"High and Invigorating; free from Malaria."

above zero. As our 'cold snaps' are very short and very few, the soil freezes but an inch or two in depth, and plowing is done with slight interruption throughout the winter.

"That this is a good climate for persons affected with throat and lung diseases, there can be no doubt. A friend of mine from Cincinnati, being afflicted with asthma and hay-fever, during two years' residence on my farm, never had a symptom of either. A young man living in Ohio had consumption with profuse hemorrhages. He came to my house in September, 1887, and remained there until January, when he said he felt well enough to go to work. I hired him for a year, and he took the lead in the field that year, and is now in Ohio, alive and well. What might have been, had he remained there was clear to his mind. I could mention many more cases, but these must suffice.

"I came to this country for the benefit of my health, and to me belongs the increase. I therefore praise the bridge that carried me over safely. I remain here because I like this country, the climate, the people, and because I believe there is more outcome here than in any section with which I am acquainted. Being fully persuaded that had I remained in the land of snow and ice, I would, long since, have passed to that bourne from whence there is no material return, as many my friends have since done — who, had they taken time by the forelock, might now be here. Still others are in the same boat, and the pale ferryman is silently pulling for the other shore. They too, as the seasons come and go, will pass over to the vast majority, if they do not flee from the land of rigorous winters, to this more genial clime. Here they may enjoy years of usefulness in a section that but for an institution now passed and gone, would have been one of the richest portion of the States. The advance has begun and now moves on apace. Judging by the rapid progress in the South during the decade just passed, our future is bright and still brightening. Tarry not by the wayside, ye who would add to your days, or ye who wish to avoid further acquaintance with that terrible depredator — the blizzard — which here is unknown. Come, help us develop, enrich and enjoy the many advantages of this region, and amid peace and plenty, add to the years that are yours; years that are in your own hands, to prolong or curtail, as to thee seemeth best."

THOS. G. C. FAHNESTOCK.

"Woodlawn Farm," Oconee County, S. C.

Returning from the Mountains.

Strangers have but little idea of the character of this climate during the summer months. The winters being mild and pleasant, they naturally conclude, without investigation, that the summers must necessarily be hot and disagreeable which is a great mistake. The nights are generally cool and comfortable, and there is probably no more enjoyable a summer climate, all things considered, than that of Walhalla. The streets are wide and clean and the beatiful trees for which the town is famous cast their grateful shade along the principal street.

The Stump House Tunnel, situated a short drive from Walhalla, is a favorite resort for picnic parties. This gigantic undertaking was begun nearly thirty years ago, and operations were discontinued by reason of the civil war, after boring nearly a mile into the mountain.

Isaquena Falls, located within a short distance from this tunnel, is a picturesque and wonderful display of nature. To borrow the words of a visitor, "For more than a hundred feet the splashing waters are dashed to spray as they fall from one rocky trellis to another until received into glassy pools at the bottom. Like a veil the waters curtain their precipitous pathway, while here and there mosses and ferns add variety and cheerfulness.

"Two legends add to the interest and romance of the falls. From one their name is derived. As both agree in several important regards, the presumption is a fair one that they contain some particle of truth. According to one, which is perhaps the most generally received, many years ago two Indian tribes, upon the top of an adjoining mountain, met in battle array to settle by stern, unyielding conflict their savage differences. Of the defeated tribe but a single soul escaped — an Indian girl — Isaquena, who, fleeing for her life, jumped from the ragged top over the falls and, falling uninjured upon one of the terraces, plunged through the curtaining waters and under a sheltering rock behind them found life and safety. According to the other, two persons — an Indian girl and her lover — escaped the cruel weapons of their conquerors to find a common death in leaping over the falls."

It is proposed to conduct the water from this stream to the city which now depends upon wells and springs for its water supply. There are many other beautiful waterfalls and cascades within easy driving distance which will well repay a visit.

Seneca.

Which is one of South Carolina's youngest cities, contains less than one thousand people, but is steadily increasing. Situated in the southern part of the Alpine division of the famous Piedmont region, a section noted for the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the purity of its water and the hospitality of its citizens.

The elevation of the city is one thousand feet above the sea, with a delightful climate, the average summer temperature being 73°, and

The Railway Station at Seneca.

in the winter the average temperature is 42°, with only an occasional snow storm, the snow remaining upon the ground but a short time.

Seneca is situated on the Piedmont Line, 120 miles from Atlanta and on the Blue Ridge Railroad, eight miles from Walhalla, its present terminus.

Seneca has four churches, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist, while the colored people have churches of their own.

There are no saloons, and the city grants no licenses to sell liquor.

The schools are good. The school district extends over an area of five miles of territory, thus giving the farmers living in the suburbs the same school advantages as residents of the city. The schools are graded, the high school being under an accomplished principal where students are prepared for college.

A Masonic lodge, a lodge of the Knights of Honor, and a literary society which meets weekly, are all in a flourishing condition.

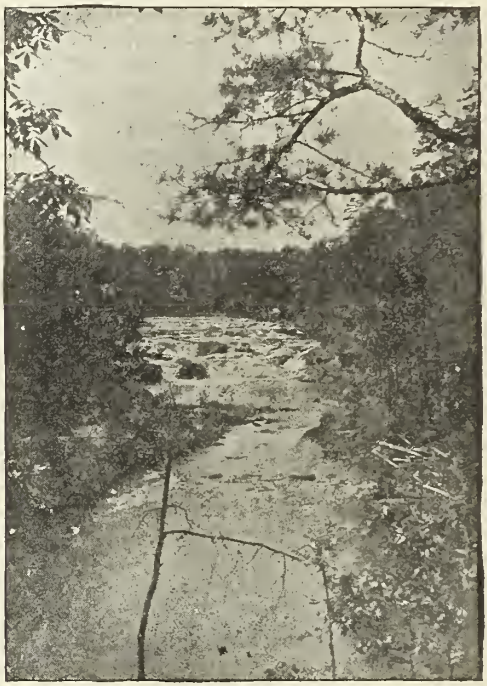
The city has a live newspaper — the Seneca Free Press — which has done much towards the improvement of the town.

The Keowee Hotel, Seneca.

Hotels. — Many people whose health requires a residence in the South during the winter months, find their purses incapable of standing the pressure of four dollars a day hotels and attendant expenses; to all such, the hotel and boarding houses of Seneca present superior inducements; good rooms and excellent board can be obtained at reasonable rates, by the month or season, and the chances are that many visitors will become so attached to this exhilarating climate that they will decide to make their permanent homes in Oconee County.

A Mountain Stream.

The Keowee Hotel, which is well represented by our engraving, is the first object that meets the eye of the traveller as the train approaches the station from the south, and returning tourists will find this a pleasant stop-over place, and will be assured of a cordial Southern welcome from the proprietor, Col. F. A. Hoke. The owner of



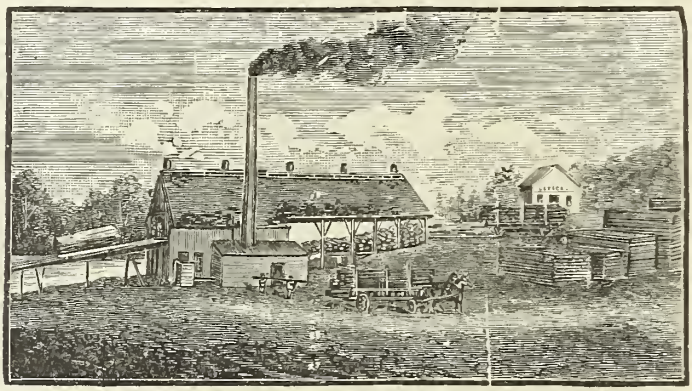
Taylor's Falls near Seneca.

the property, Mr. J. C. Cary, has recently put the house in perfect repair throughout, and a good table, excellent beds, and good service can be depended upon. A short distance from the hotel is the Mineral Spring, the merits of which were discovered in 1877 by Dr. J. W. Speerman, who tested it for iron and found it largely impregnated with that mineral. The analysis of Prof. W. J. Lane of Atlanta, Ga.,

A Scene in Oconee County.

makes it contain the following ingredients: iron, the sulphate and carbonates of lime, sodium and potassium, with traces of lithium, aluminum, hydrosulphuric and carbonic acid. Several wonderful cures are reported from the use of these waters.

The location of Seneca being upon an undulating plateau affording perfect drainage, secures a degree of health that can not be surpassed. Epidemics are unknown. Dr. H. T. Getchell who has made the climate of this region a study says: "The winds passing over these heavily timbered, hilly and mountainous regions, are sponged of their moisture and become dry, purified and invigorating. Bronchial catarrh, including chronic bronchitis, whether the expectoration is scant or



Jarrett & Hastings Mills near Seneca.

profuse; laryngeal and pharyngeal catarrhs, especially those cases complicated with aural troubles, so complicated and intractable in the North, are readily cured." Seneca offers to persons in health, or to those in search of it, substantial inducements, either for a summer or winter's visit or to locate permanently. Many advantages await those of limited means, for lands may be obtained at extraordinarily low prices and comfortable houses secured with all the essentials of life and many of its luxuries for a very small sum of money. As this region becomes better known and more fully understood, with its health giving qualities, its bright sunny winter days, and its cool bracing nights in summer, its church privileges for all denominations, the prevailing

good tone of its society, its excellent hotel and boarding houses, and the very moderate prices charged for entertainment, its intelligent and skillful physicians, prompt and efficient druggists, live, energetic livery stable keepers, and attractive homes in and about the city, when all these and the many unwritten attractions become known to the people of the North, it is reasonable to presume that very many will seek this climate for themselves and their families.

While cotton is the principal crop, mixed farming is the safest and surest, and should be the rule everywhere; everything that grows in field or orchard will grow in profusion and perfection in this warm, quick, deep and generous soil. Oats, wheat, millet, buckwheat, rye,

A Section of J. W. Gignilliat's Vineyard near Seneca.

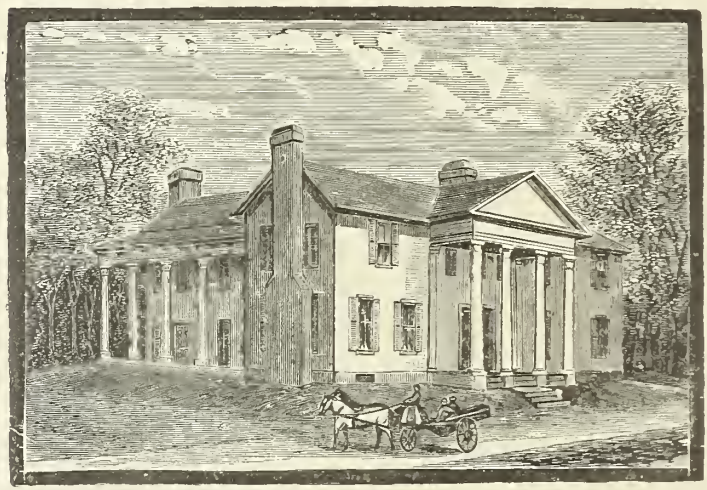
barley, corn, sorghum, and broom corn are the best and surest crops; while other field crops, such as Irish and sweet potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, and a long list of kindred products do well and are grown more or less by every farmer.

Although this is a superior dairy country, there is not a creamery or a cheese factory in Oconee county and no better opportunity is offered anywhere for New England farmers to engage in this line than right here.

The climate favors the industry and yet Oconee County has never made half enough cheese to supply the local demand.

Manufactures. — Messrs. Jarrett & Hastings own vast tracts of mountain timber on the head waters of the Seneca and Keowee rivers which is the finest in the South, and are extensive manufacturers and wholesale dealers in yellow poplar, white pine, white ash, red gum, and chestnut lumber.

These mills which are situated on the Seneca river at the crossing of the R. & D. R.R., afford excellent transportation facilities, enabling them to offer lumber at prices that considerably discount other markets.



"Fort Hill," the John C. Calhoun Residence.

Their mills, which are well represented by our engraving, contain the latest machinery with an eighteen horse power Atlas engine. Messrs. Jarrett & Hastings have been engaged in the lumber business for the last eighteen years and are becoming one of the leading lumber concerns of South Carolina.

R. H. S. Lowery, who is the pioneer in Seneca manufacturing enterprise, has an extensive planing mill and also saw and grist mills with an extensive cotton gin.

W. H. Cole manufactures carriages and does all sorts of wood work.

A cotton seed mill company has recently been organized. Cotton is Seneca's principal crop and about 6000 bales are annually sold at this market.

W. O. Hamilton does an extensive lumber business.

The stock farm of L. W. Jordan with his fine head of Jerseys is well worth a visit.

Messrs. Thompson & Lowery have a livery stable that would do honor to a large city. Conveyance is furnished by them for Highland and other mountain resorts.

Seneca's excellent freight facilities give it great advantages as a trading point.

The business of the past year including 6000 bales of cotton and the shipment of live stock, aggregated a half million dollars. An average of one carload of cattle is shipped weekly from Seneca, the annual sales amounting to upwards of $30,000.

Two great advantages which Seneca presents over many other places are the absence of fogs and the exemption from malaria.

Eminent writers who have made the examination of climate and healthfulness a life study, declare that fevers and diseases of the malarial character carry off about one-half of mankind, and diseases of the respiratory organs one-fourth. From malarial diseases the Piedmont region is probably more free than any other locality in the South. When health is the first consideration and a perfect sanitarium is offered, why will people hesitate in their selection of a safe home?

The dryness of the atmosphere and the absence of stagnant water, prevent any malarial diseases; as one writer puts it, "there is a steady tone in the atmosphere like draughts of champagne, it is like Italy's climate except it is not enervating." Nature was in her most fruitful mood when she fashioned this region. The wild fruits are everywhere bountiful. Blackberries, which are among the most delicious of the berries, grow everywhere, and thousands of bushels are each year wasted that should be utilized by a canning factory.

Dried blackberries are as staple a commodity as dried peaches and every market of the world is open to them.

North Carolina realizes over a million dollars and Oconee county could more than treble the revenue she derives from her crop. Peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces, and figs do well, while strawberries are indigenous to the soil and the picnicer

frequently finds a natural garden of those delicious berries on which he can regale an appetite whetted by invigorating exercise. These and all other garden fruits are successfully cultivated.

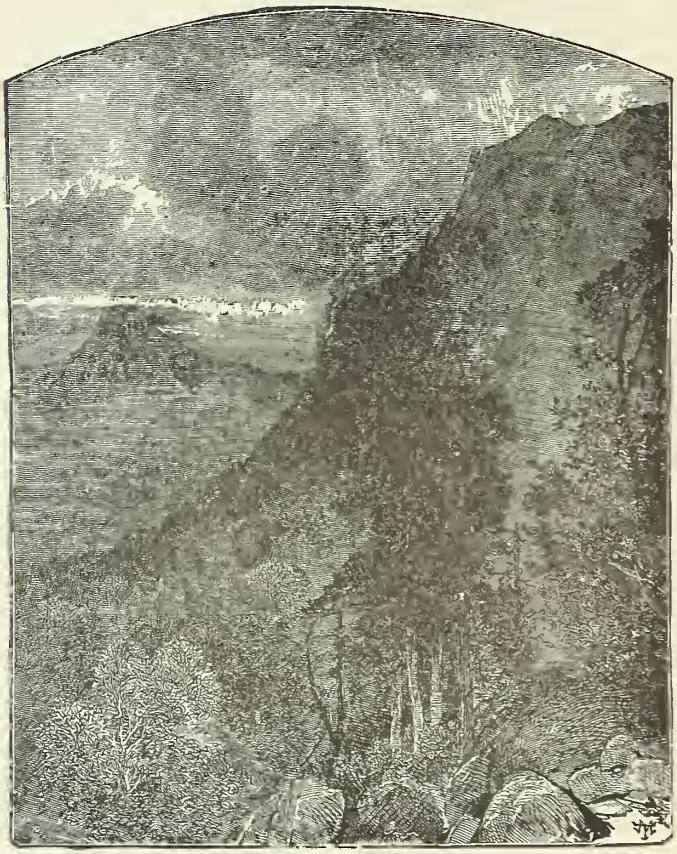
Vineyards are to be seen everywhere and nowhere does the vine flourish more luxuriantly.

One of the best vineyards in this region is that of G. W. Gignilliat, a portion of which is described in the accompanying engraving.

One of the favorite places of interest in the vicinity is Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's greatest statesman and most honored son. It has long been a Mecca for his admirers in this and adjoining States, and as time passes and sectional animosites are forgotten, it will rank with Mount Vernon, Monticello, Marshfield, and other national shrines. Our statesmen preferred rural scenes to city life, and Calhoun was no exception. Though a native of Abbeville county he preferred to make his home on Seneca's beautiful river in full view of the Blue Ridge mountains. The site selected is a forest covered knoll overlooking the river, beyond which are the remains of an old Indian fort, whence the name. At the time Mr. Calhoun located there the only means of travel was by stage, but the river running near afforded ready transportation by way of Augusta, Ga., for farm produce and plantation supplies. The house is built in the style prevailing in the country fifty years ago. The library is detached from the main building and situated in a grove at the rear. In front, somewhat down the slope of the hill is a cavern, entering which is found a well of delightful water and a cellar for the storage of wine. To the right is a long low of tenement houses — surrounding all these are forests of native growth, great oaks, and cedars which would vie with those of Lebanon. Beyond, fields and pastures, green with luxuriant Bermuda grass. A more pleasant home in which the busy legislator could spend his vacations could not be found. Mr. Calhoun spent many such vacations at Fort Hill, but the summons to another home came to him in Washington, March, 1850, and his mortal remains were buried in Charleston, the metropolis of the State, because of its greater accessibility. A splendid monument has recently been erected to his memory in the "City by the Sea," but a far more enduring monument is to be found at the home he loved so well. His son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Clunson, who, as the husband of his only daughter, inherited the property, dying little more than a year ago, bequeathed the realty,

"A Glimpse of the Valley."

and a large amount of personal property to the State, for the establishment of a college for the training of the youth of the land in practical agriculture and mechanic arts. As soon as some legal matters can be



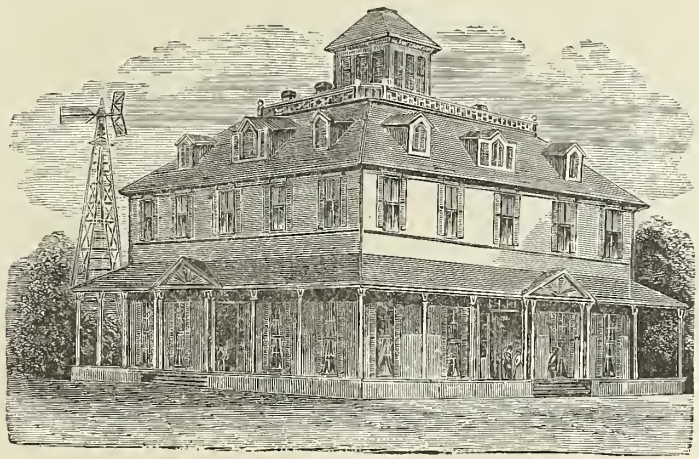
A Storm In the Blue Ridge Mountains.

settled, steps will be taken to found an institution worthy of the great defender of the constitution, and of the rights of the State and people he loved so well.

Westminster.

A new and thriving town on the Piedmont Air Line Railroad, 110 miles east from Atlanta, eight miles from Walhalla and nine miles from Seneca, in Oconee County, which is about in the centre of the famous Piedmont region of South Carolina.

Westminster is situated on the dividing ridge of the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers, surrounded by a prosperous agricultural country.



Residence of R. E. Mason, Westminster.

Sixteen years ago, the only house in the town was a little building 12 x 16 feet then known as the "Air Line Depot," but soon mills sprung up in every direction and the town became noted as the most extensive lumber market in upper South Carolina. Millions of feet of lumber were shipped from this place to help build up other towns and cities.

The pioneer in this business is W. F. Parker, who owns vast tracts of mineral, farming and timber land in this region. An engraving of Mr. Parker's residence, which is surrounded by orchards of choice fruit, is found upon another page.

The residences of Messrs. R. E. Mason and A. Zimmerman are also represented. Mr. Zimmerman owns extensive tracts of agricultural land and will be glad to correspond with parties wishing to locate in this region.

A Carolina Cotton Field.

Mr. Mason owns mills and extensive manufacturing interests in Oconee County.

The surrounding country abounds in corundum, iron, gold, mica, asbestos, copper, lime, granite, potters' clay, soapstone, marble, etc.

Iron Ore is found in several sections of the county and before the war two iron foundries were in successful operation, and that the future

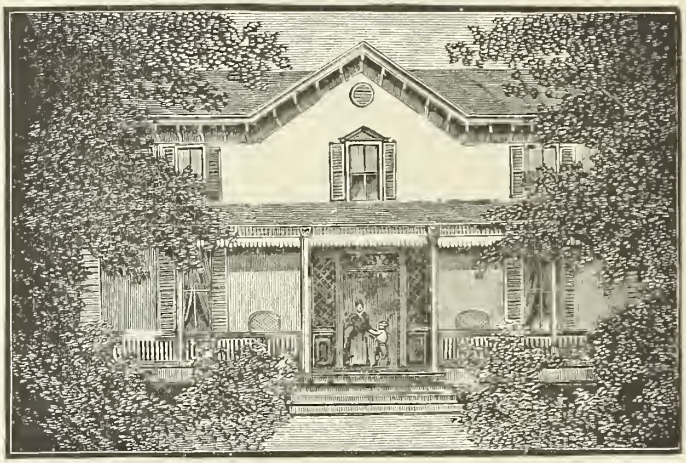
is bright for mineral development is evident from the following statement which we find in a late issue of the Greenville News:

"Capt. W. F. Parker has recently refused an offer of twenty thousand dollars for an interest in certain mineral lands which he owns near Westminster. But the Captain realizing that he has a bonanza in the mineral line is not anxious to sell and declined the offer though made by a capitalist."

Fording the Stream.

Churches.— Westminster has three churches, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. The colored people have a church of their own; it is an intelligent Christian community, almost every person attends church regularly. The standard of morals is high. There are no saloons, and arrests for wrong doing are exceedingly rare.

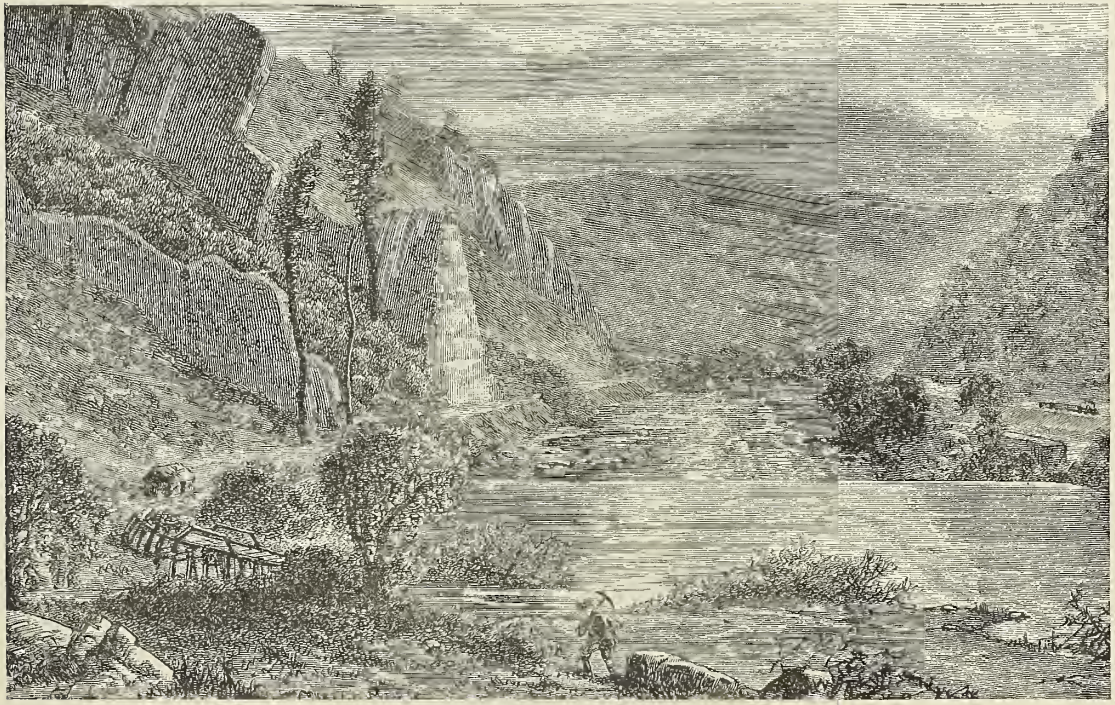
Education.— The Westminster High school embraces all classes from the primary through the common and higher English branches, mathematics, science and the languages, fitting young men for college; vocal and instrumental music is included. The Academy building which accommodates 150 pupils would do honor to a larger town. Westminster also enjoys her share of benevolent and social organizations. The Knights of Honor and the Free Masons have flourishing lodges, composed of the best men of this region. The National Temperance Workers — a new temperance organization which originated in Westminster — is also in fine working condition.



Residence of A. Zimmerman, Westminster.

The hotel and boarding houses are situated on Main street near the station.

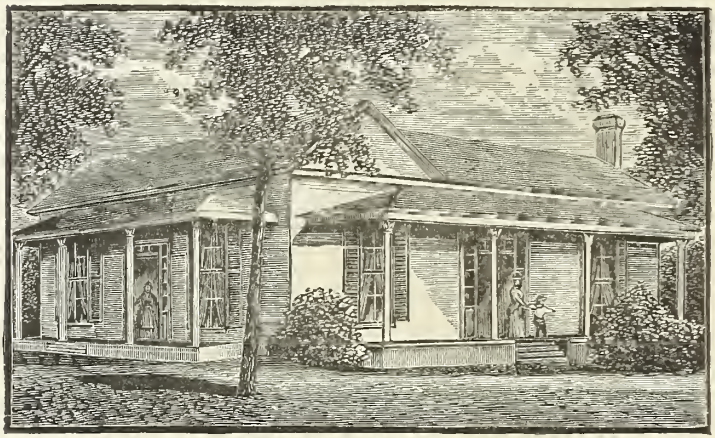
New comers will receive a cordial welcome and will find excellent openings for business. A large hotel for Northern visitors is badly needed. Factories are also wanted for the manufacture of brooms, bobbins, shoe pegs, spokes, hubs, felloes, doors, sash and blinds. Lumber is abundant and cheap. A brick-maker will do well, and there is no better opportunity for the establishment of a pottery. Thousands of bushels of fruit decay each season that could be profitably utilized by a



The Magnificent Scenery of the Mining Section of the Piedmont Region.

canning factory. There are pleasant drives through woods and valleys, and within a few miles are picturesque water falls and wild mountainous scenery, and surrounding the town in every direction are attractive farms and vineyards.

Bee Culture.— Wild bees abound in the woods, domesticated swarms thrive in home made hives and enjoy a wide range of field and forest. Those who devote the little care necessary to bee culture are richly repaid with honey of the most superior quality, in which is blended the sweets of every wild and cultivated flower that blooms in

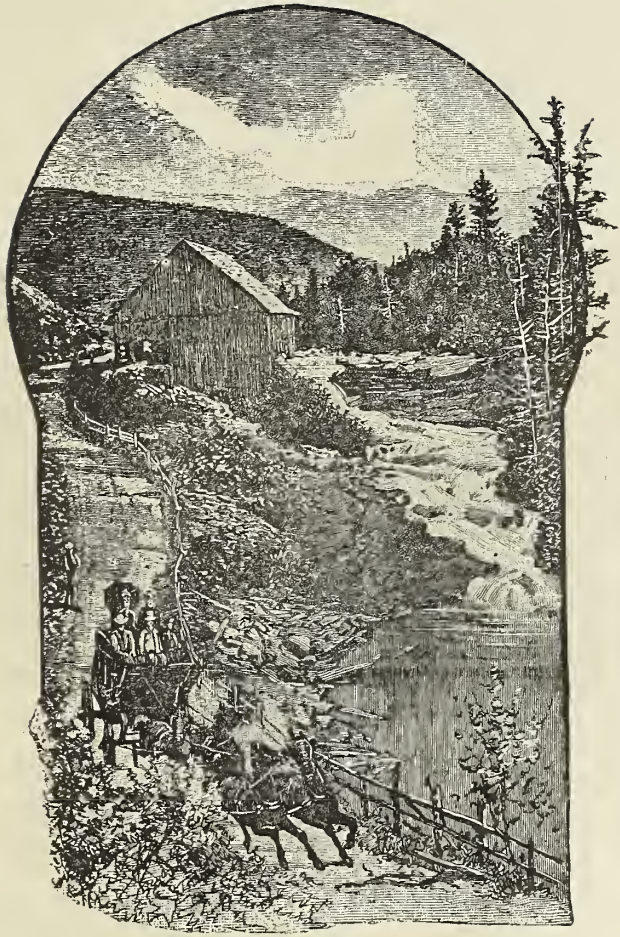


Residence of W. F. Parker, Westminster.

endless variety and sweetest profusion in this soft Southern climate.

The most extensive cultivator of the bee is R. E. Mason, who has from forty to sixty swarms in improved hives of his own invention, which are arranged in an unique apiary which is worth travelling a long distance to see.

Farm life in this region is vastly more inviting than at the North — labor is cheap — good field hands receive from fifty to sixty cents a day without board, or from $6 to $10 a month with board. The climate is milder, the season much longer, less fuel is required and farm work is rarely hurried. One great item in opening up a farm is the cost of fen-



A Stage Ride in the Piedmont Region.

cing, but here a general herd law is in force and fences are not needed for the protection of one's crops. The visitor may drive for days in sight of grain and cotton fields, orchards and vineyards, with no protection save such as the herd law affords.

The roads are excellent, and the principal streams are spanned by substantial bridges; but occasionally one meets with a ford. Land values are remarkably low. Wild lands of the roughest sort in the hill country, well situated for sheep farms and for vineyards, are selling all the way from $2 to $6 an acre, while improved farms in and near to Westminister, can be bought at very reasonable prices.

Oconee County is noted for the salubrity of its climate, its extensive water-power and the value and extent of its minerals.

The Climate is a perfect benediction. An elevation of 1000 feet above the tides, with a clear, rare, radiant, and invigorating atmosphere, the prevailing wind from the mountains, long, genial and friendly summers, with bright, breezy days and deliciously cool and refreshing nights; short, open, mild winters, with very light and transient snow-fall; an all pervading electrical influence, permeating earth and sky, giving vigor and buoyancy to every form of life, forming one of the most delightful climates in the Union.

There are no swamps, marshes or lagoons to breed malaria. Invalids coming here from the more thickly settled States find in this life giving, health inspiring atmosphere, relief from incipient consumption, asthma and bronchial affections. Other elements of health are found in the pure free-stone water which abounds everywhere, and in the fine natural drainage, the latter resulting from the undulating character of the country, and frequent ravines and rapid flowing streams, which readily absorb the surplus rains and leave the fields and gardens available to the cultivator very soon after the heaviest rain.

Fine Stock.— Blue grass, clover, lucerne and Bermuda grass grow luxuriantly, and as fine horses are put on the market from Oconee County as from any other region. The fine herds of Holstein, Jersey, and Durham cattle attest to the value of this as a grazing country. The horses raised here have taken the first premiums over all competitors for years.

The Hambletonian and other finely bred horses raised in this county can not be excelled by the horses of the famous blue grass region of Kentucky; some of these horses have achieved great renown, as Mer-

A Landscape in Oconee County, S. C.

rick's "Bibi," "Abdallah," Biemann's "Tena B.," "Diamond," "Red Chief" and "Margin," and half a score of others.

The visitor will get a good insight into the claims of this as a stock-raising region by visiting the stock farm of L. N. Jordan at Seneca, which is mentioned upon another page.

Tobacco of as good a quality as that grown in Connecticut, Virginia, or North Carolina, has been raised here.

Timber. Native forests of oak, hickory, chestnut and kindred woods are seen in every direction. Beyond the modifying influence which these forests have upon the elements, and their marketable value, they lend indescribable grace and beauty to the landscape, giving the country the semblance of one vast, beautiful park.

Oconee County took the second premium at the New Orleans Exposition with her 131 specimens, and presents unsurpassed opportunity for the establishment of wood-working manufactories. Here is wood in unlimited quantity for the manufacture of wagons, spokes, hubs, felloes, plow-stocks, axe handles, barrel staves, furniture, chairs, and every thing that is made of wood.

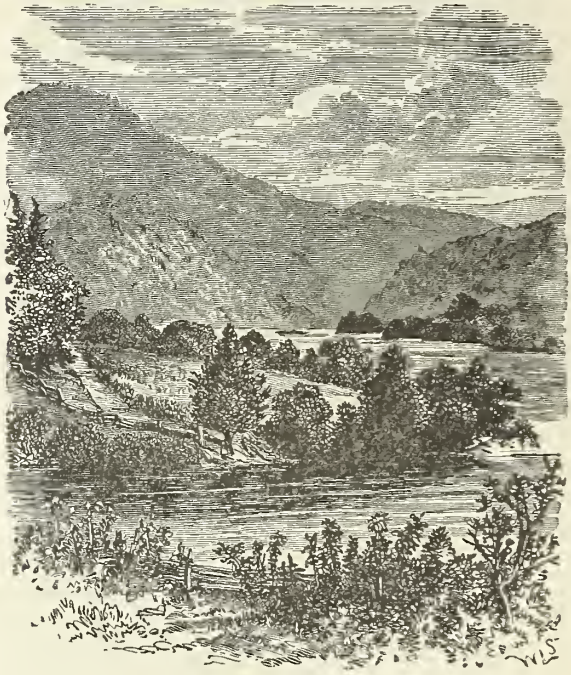
Water Power.— Oconee County is drained by the Tugaloo, Chatuga, Seneca, and Toxaway rivers, rapid, spring-fed streams, of fine volume, only a fraction of which is yet utilized and hundreds of mill sites await the coming of mills and factories.

From one end of Oconee County to the other is a region of marvelous, bewildering scenic beauty whose impress can never be effaced from the memory of the visitor and of which no pencil can give adequate portraiture. These grand hill sides and sweet pastoral low-lying valleys, coursed by clear, rapid, forest fringed streams, winding down through green grassy intervales lying in the shadows of picturesque bluffs, are resplendent with the glory of matchless corn fields and meadows. The bold headlands, whose terraced slopes and curves abound in numberless lines of grace and beauty wrought by the ancient water currents, and beyond it all looms up the grand old Blue Ridge Mountains. While considerable of the surface is unprofitable, except for mining purposes, Oconee County has vast tracts of rich bottom land, the alluvial deposits of centuries, from ten to twenty feet in depth, as fertile as the valley of the Nile, which from the earliest settlement of the country have never failed of generous crops.

Trout Fishing in the Mountains.

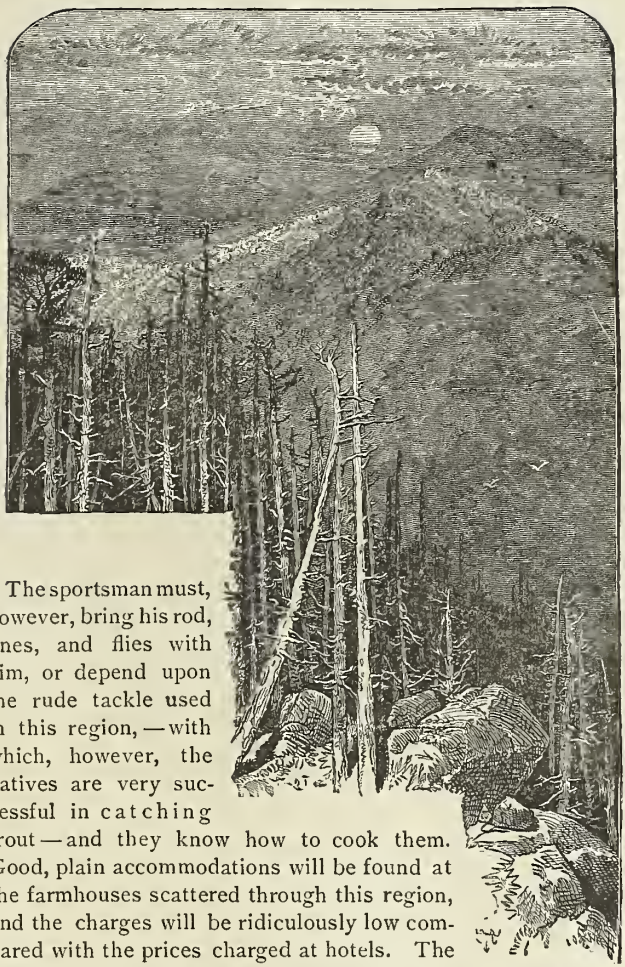
These beautiful game fish, with their olive green sides and carmine spots, in horizontal lines and fiery like fins, are the most beautiful fish in the world. Their flesh is salmon color and delicious to the taste. Their flesh is very delicate in this region, from the fact that they do not grow large and coarse, seldom exceeding a pound in weight, and

because of the purity of their food, which they find in these clear, cold waters. They ascend the streams in October, and follow the tributaries to their fountain heads, hence they are called *salmo fontinalis;* here they spawn in water scarcely deep enough to cover their bodies. In March, following, these eggs hatch and the "fry" remain

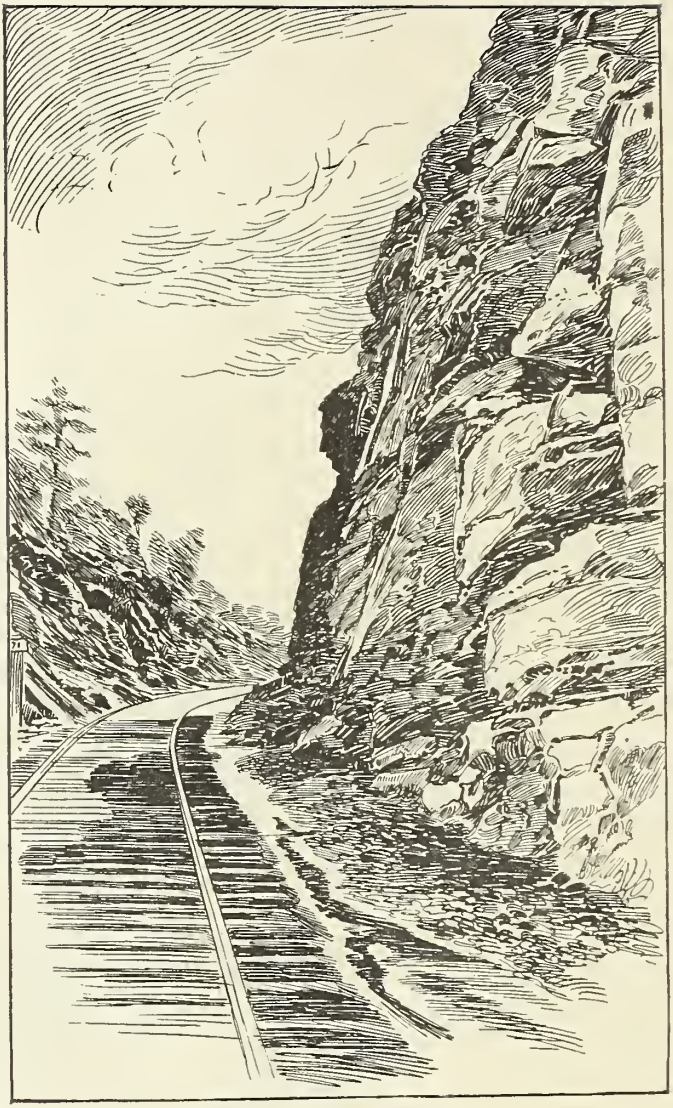


for a time until they get strength, activity, and size enough to escape being devoured, when they reach the deep water below.

They are caught in the early spring when the water is not quite clear, with a hook and line, with sinkers to take it under water, the bait being angle worms, grasshoppers and the like; but from May to September they rise to the different flies according to the season, and then the most enthusiastic fishermen can satisfy his most ardent wishes in this sport.



The sportsman must, however, bring his rod, lines, and flies with him, or depend upon the rude tackle used in this region, — with which, however, the natives are very successful in catching trout — and they know how to cook them. Good, plain accommodations will be found at the farmhouses scattered through this region, and the charges will be ridiculously low compared with the prices charged at hotels. The shooting in this region is moderately good, and altogether a good time is assured.



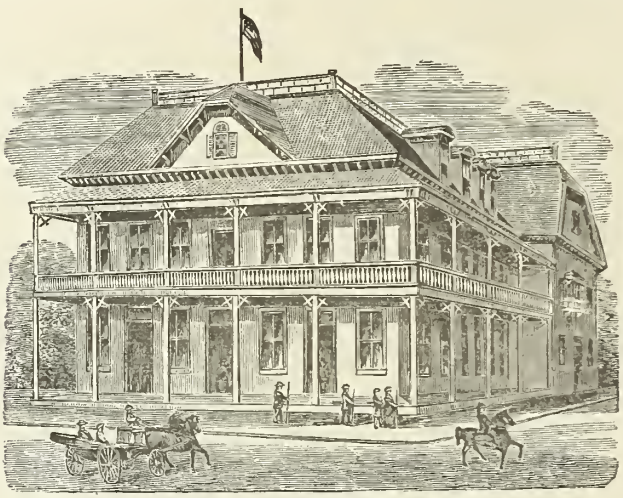
The Profile at Tallulah Falls, Ga.

Tallulah Falls.

SITUATED in Rabun County, Georgia, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, yet the air is soft and mild, a perfect benediction. Tallulah has long been a popular resort for tourists, and for invalids it offers extraordinary attractions, the air is dry, clear and invigorating; consumption, malaria, hay fever, and asthma are said to be unknown.

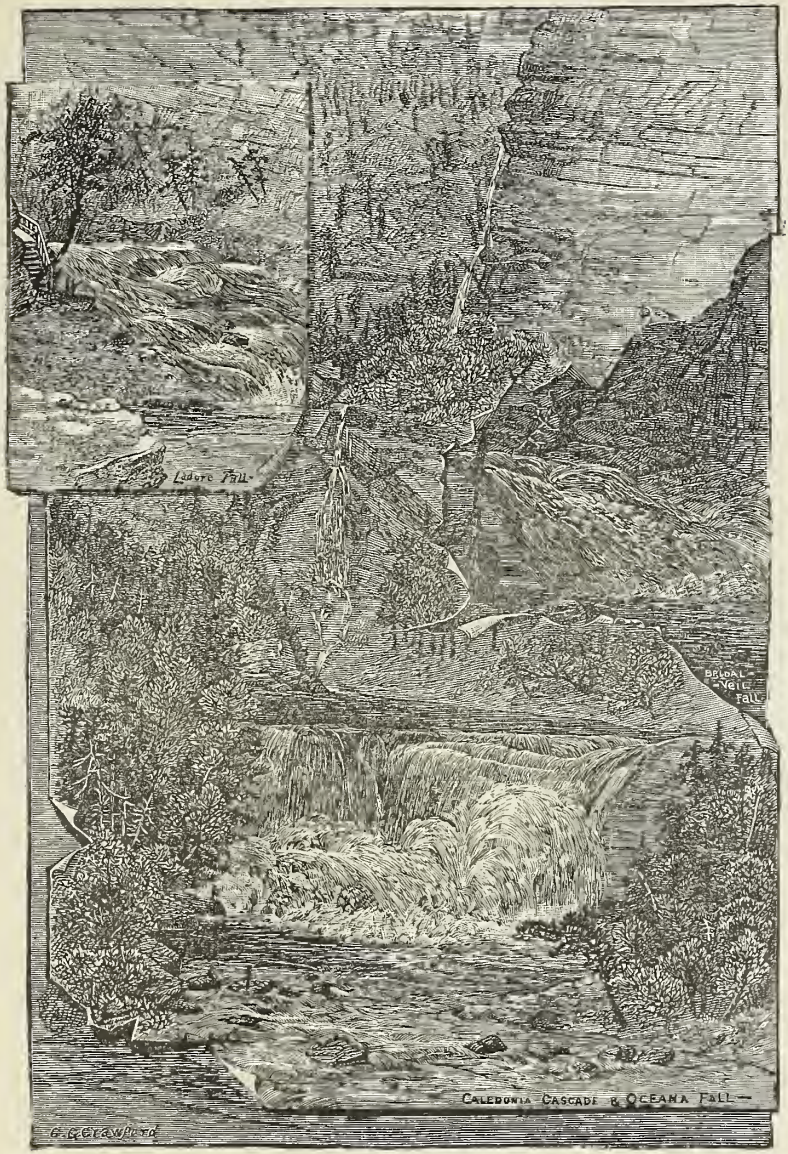
Within ten rods from the hotel is the Terrora River (the Terrible), which has been for ages cutting its way through the Blue Ridge, whose fretful waters have made a chasm in the mountains miles in length and in some places over a thousand feet in depth. After shooting the Indian Arrow Rapids, the river falls 650 feet in the first half mile of its descent through the Grand Chasm, winding along over ragged beds of rocks and over a precipice forming the L'Eau d'Or and empties into Hawthorn's Pool, so called in memory of a Presbyterian clergyman who, in 1836, lost his life while bathing in these turbulent waters. A rugged stairway is cut out of the side of the cliff which leads down to the edge of the falls, and now we are encircled by towering rocks on every side. Next comes "Tempestia." Owing to the circuitous course of the river the L'Eau d' Or and "Tempestia" falls, only can be seen at one view from the "Lovers' Leap," a sheer precipice 500 feet above, and overlooking the vast basin thickly studded with lofty oaks and pines; and through the deep green of the luxuriant foliage far below, the eye is entranced by the gleam and glitter of the rushing waters, and the ear, catching the distant rumbling, yields willingly to the soothing influence. The "Lovers' Leap" has, of course, its Indian legend, but we must hurry on to the "Hurricane." It is the fiercest, the most

relentless, as well as the highest of the whole series, falling magnificently over high rocks, a distance of 92 feet. On the opposite side of the gorge the "Caledonia Cascade" falls a distance of 600 feet, near which is "Vulcan's Forge," a cave whose entrance is 550 feet above the river. Below, near the centre of the river, lies a huge mass of granite which fell a distance of 500 feet and is called "Death Rock." Just below the "Oceana" comes the "Bridal Veil." Now climbing the stairway (for stairs and walks extend the whole length of the chasm), we reach "The Student's Rostrum," 600 feet above the bed of the



The Robinson House, Tallulah Falls, Ga.

river, commanding fine views of the fearful gorge beneath, and then on to the "Grand Chasm," which we view from a height of 800 feet, not a chasm at all, but a vast amphitheatre hewn out of the solid rock, and the mountains which enclose it raise their huge, deeply wooded, rocky sides far above in every direction, all around us. Ten or twelve hundred feet below their summits, at the bottom of the "chasm," the river turns in its rocky and boulder-strewn bed, forming the gigantic "Horse Shoe bend," and for miles continues its tumultuous course. Standing on the table rock overhanging the natural amphitheatre, with

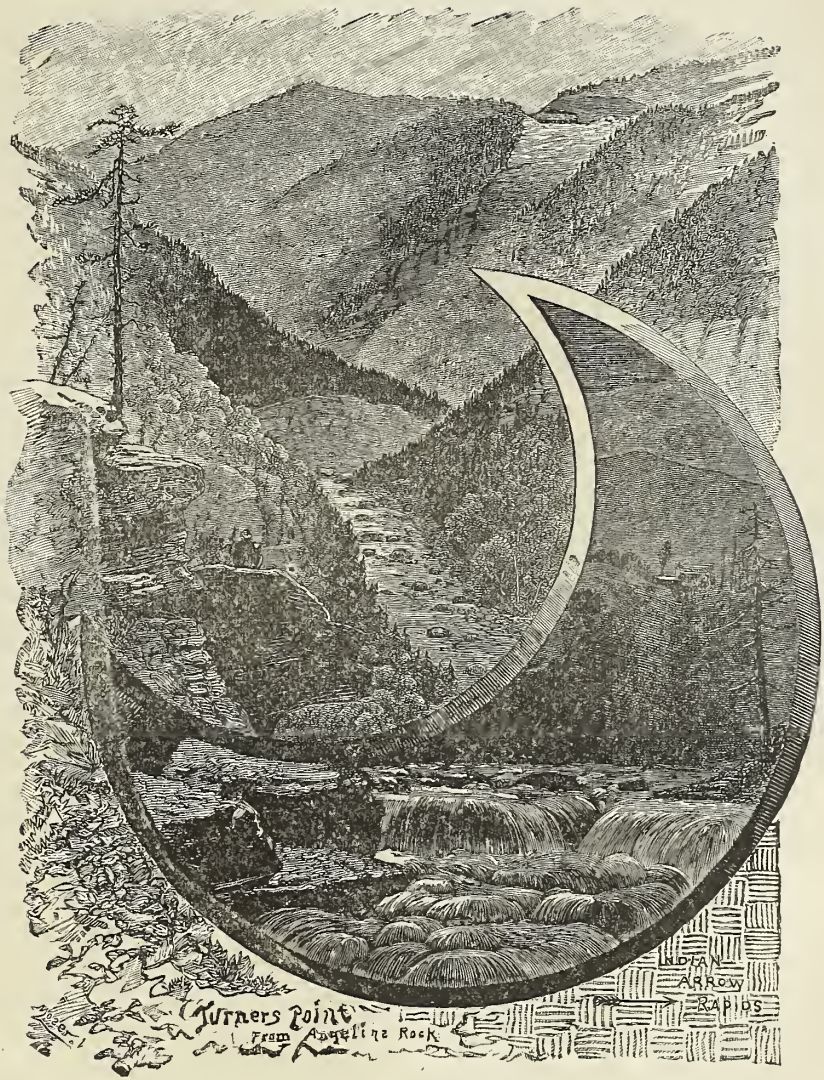


Caledonia Cascade and Oceana Falls.

no sound of civilization, the view is unsurpassed in the combination of grandeur and wildly picturesque beauty by any we have ever seen in New England or in the Rocky Mountains. There are other interesting points along the river, which have names and legends, as "The Lion Rock," "Rose Glen," "Diana's Rest," "Point of Inspiration," 920

The Cascade.

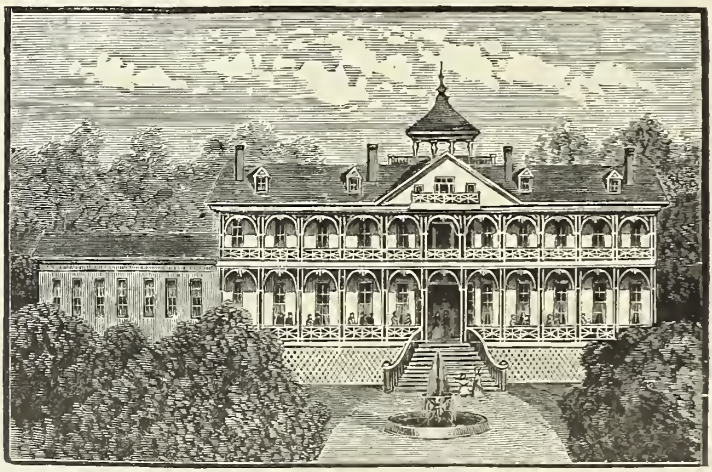
feet in height; "Ribbon Cascade," with a fall of 700 feet; "Chimney Rock," a mountain 500 feet in height, which also has its Indian legend; "Glen Ella Springs," and "The Devil's Jail." The whole valley is lined with rhododendrons and kalmias, which in spring time present the most gorgeous appearance.



Turner's Point from Angelina Rock and Indian Arrow Rapids.

Tallulah is on the Blue Ridge and Atlanta Railroad, which is owned by Judge Baily Thomas, who has recently erected an attractive residence near the station. This road is well equipped and passes through a picturesque country. Double daily trains make connections with the Richmond & Danville Railroad for the north.

The hotel accommodations are excellent. There are three hotels, situated within 400 yards of each other, accommodating 500 guests. The Grand View Hotel, The Cliff, and Robinson Houses each keep a band of music, and in the season Tallulah is full of life and gayety.



Grand View Hotel.

Ample amusements are provided in billiards, tennis and ten-pins, and the river affords excellent fishing while the surrounding forests afford good hunting.

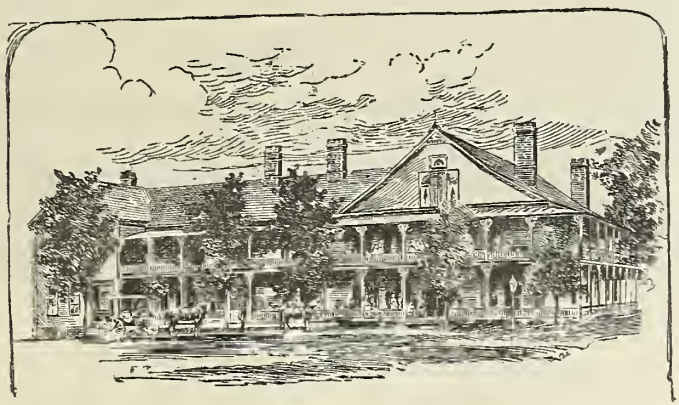
Tallulah, which was recently described by a zealous writer on climatology as an "Eldorado for consumptives," is daily becoming more popular with invalids suffering from asthma, bronchitis and kindred diseases; and the dry, invigorating air of this Alpine region does certainly have a wonderful effect upon the air-passages.

Whether the object of the visitor be for health or for pleasure his reward in either case will far surpass his most sanguine expectations.

Clarksville, Ga.

"The mountayne men live longer, many a yeare
Than those in vale, in playne, or marrish soyle:
A lustic hart, a cleane complexion cleere
They have, on hill that for hard living toil."

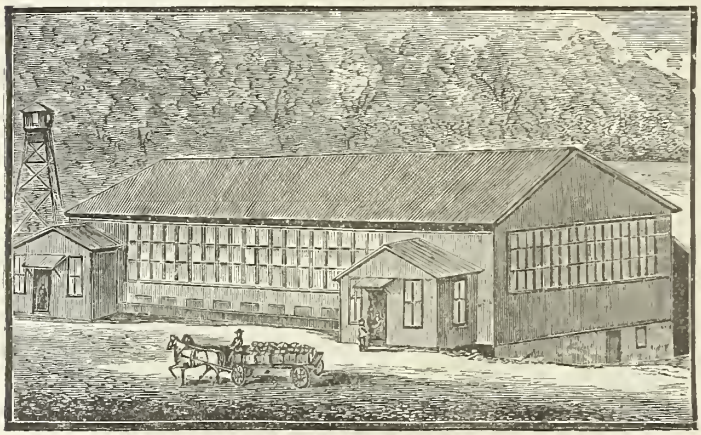
A mountain climate, with pure, fresh, and bracing air, and chemically pure water, with absolute freedom from malaria, is making Clarksville known throughout the country. The summer temperature is not



The Mountain View Hotel, Clarksville.

only low, but it is fresh and invigorating, intensified by the clear sky and translucent atmosphere. Invigoration is in every breeze and the glow of health responds to the touch of the mountain-borne air. In mid-summer blankets are indispensable as covering for the bed, and the change of temperature is noticeable when foot is first set on Clarksville ground.

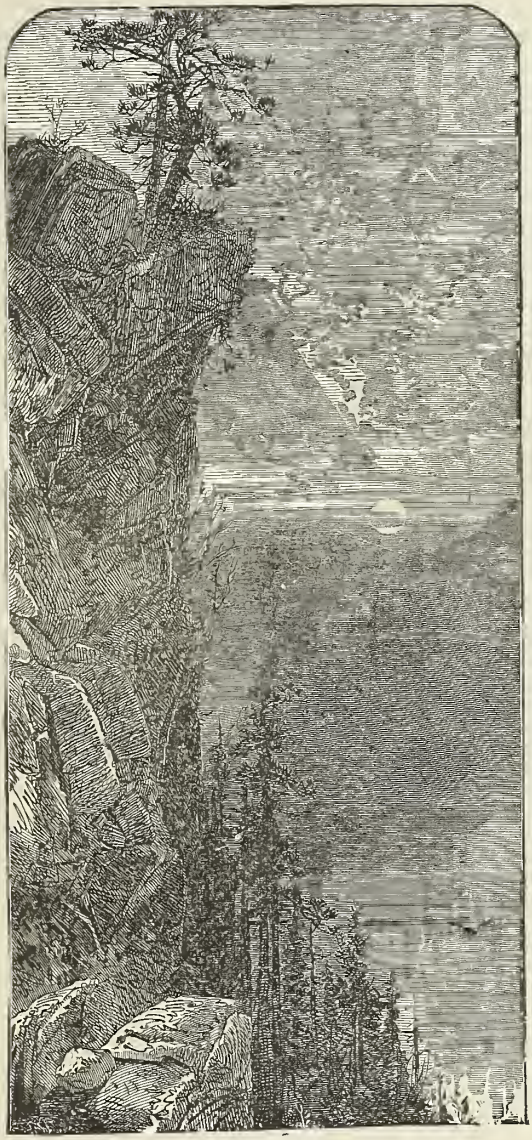
Elevated seventeen hundred feet above the sea, the climate is particularly beneficial to that class of invalids who fail to improve in the low altitude of the extreme South. The average temperature in summer is about 70°, in winter 44°, for the entire year about 61°. The nights are generally cool in summer, and in winter the mercury seldom falls below 15° above zero. But little snow falls — and that remains upon the ground but a short time. For an all the year home, Northern people will find Clarksville particularly desirable. The Soquee river on one side and the Chattahoochee on the other, give perfect surface



The Porter Cotton Mill, Clarksville.

drainage. The mild, invigorating climate, the pure free-stone water, the absence of swamps and marshes make this one of the most desirable locations in the South. Statistics show Habersham County to have a lower death rate than any other portion of the United States. Yellow fever, malaria, and epidemic diseases are unknown. The location is really charming, the mountain views perfectly grand.

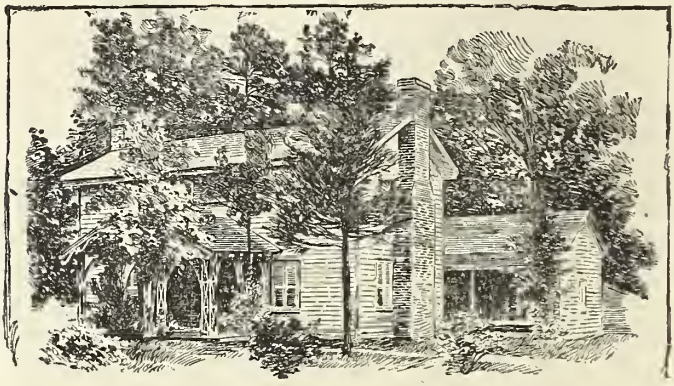
This thriving little city is situated in Habersham County, on the Blue Ridge & Atlantic Railroad, a few miles from Cordelia, which is on the Piedmont Air Line, and is one of the most healthy regions of the South. Clarksville has long been a popular summer resort for people



The Grand Chasm.

from the low country, and during the past season the hotels and boarding houses have been filled to overflowing.

Hotels.—Long before there were railroads, people came here from the low sections of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida to escape from

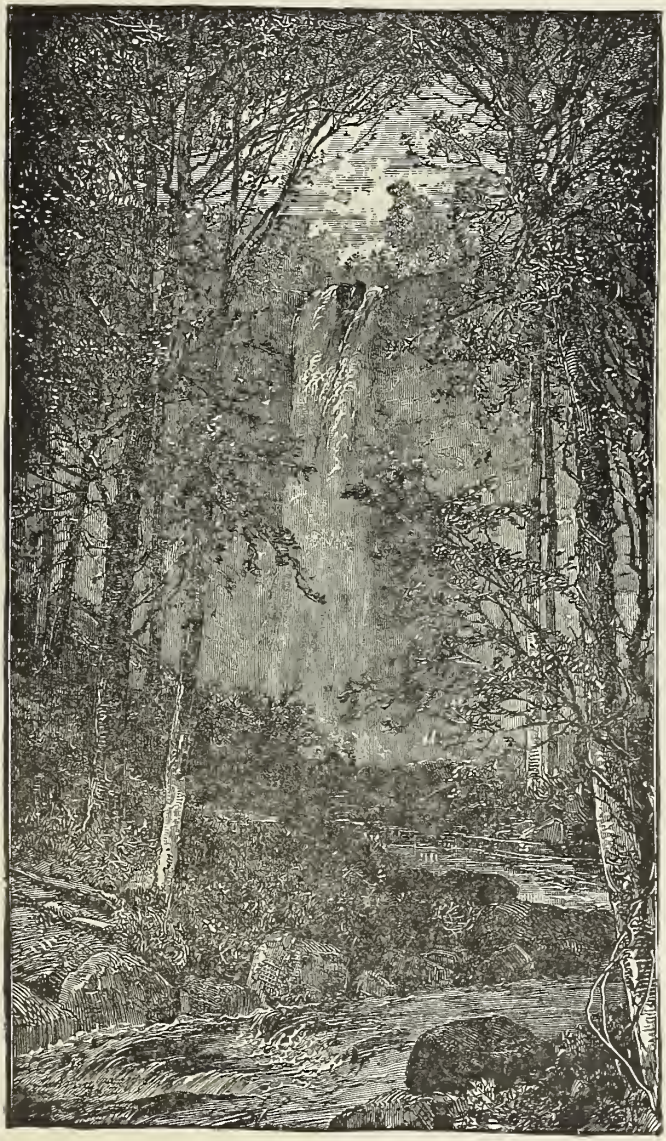


"Sunset Hill," the Residence of Mrs. Harriet C. Bean.

the oppressive heat and the malarial influences of the low country, completely filling the hotels and boarding houses. Some built homes here, and during the summer season Clarksville was full of life.

The Grove House, Clarksville.

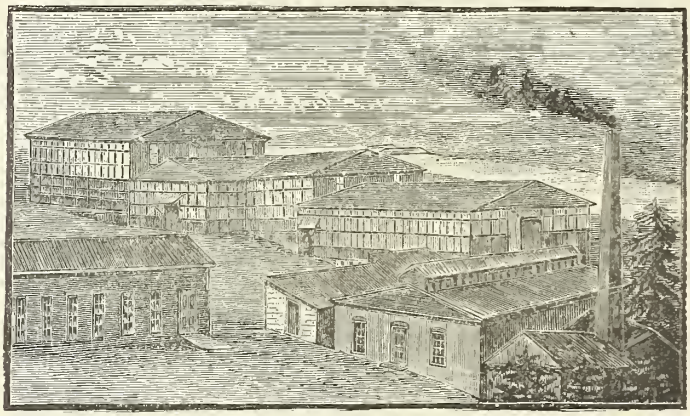
During the past season the famous old Inn, the Habersham House, has been enlarged, remodeled, refurnished and renamed, and well represented by our engraving. To-day as the "Mountain View Hotel,"



Toccoa Falls.

it is one of the most cheerful and homelike hotels in North Georgia. It is kept by A. R. Houston, and it supplied with the best the market affords. It has five hundred and sixty-five feet of piazzas from which the eye takes in valleys, cultivated fields and extensive forests, rugged hill-tops, and lofty mountains, in the distance the Blue Ridge range, with Yonah and other peaks towering above.

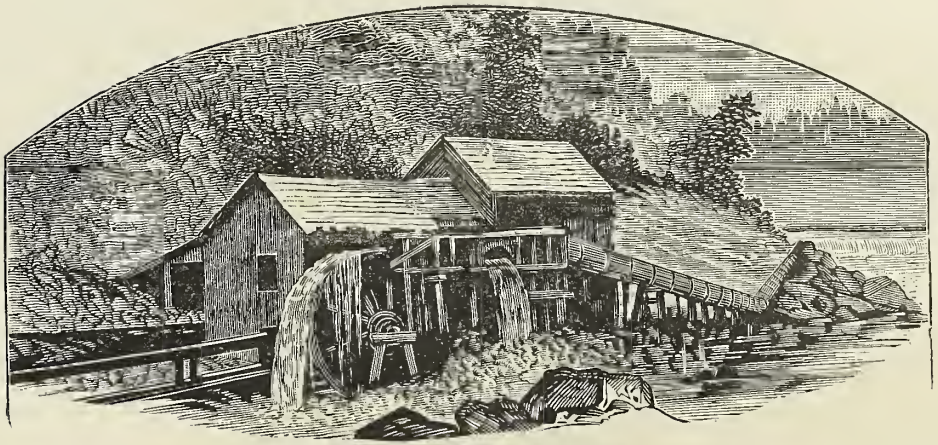
The Alleghany House, kept by John Jones, will be remembered by old time visitors to Clarksville, and it keeps its old time reputation as a good, homelike place, with an excellent table and low prices.



The Porter Woolen Mill, Clarksville.

The Grove House has also had its name changed, and during the past season was managed by J. Eugene Durbec, under whose efficient management it was full to overflowing, principally by Floridians. Its pleasant location, surrounded by stately pines, prepossesses the visitor, and in his after experience he will not be disappointed.

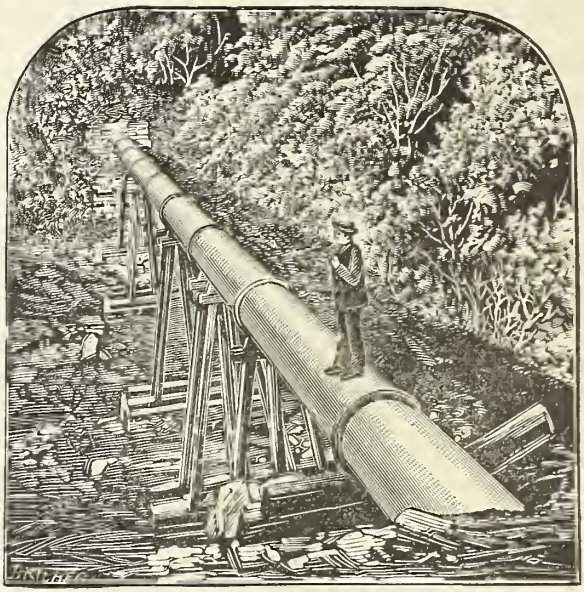
The Eureka.— This new hotel will be open to the public for the first time the coming season, the success of the proprietor, J. Eugene Durbec, with the Grove House during the past season, will insure him immediate success in his new house. The Eureka is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and the table will be supplied with the best.



A Quartz Mill in the Piedmont Gold Region.

Churches.— Of which there are four, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist each have comfortable church edifices.

Schools.— The High School under an efficient Principal and Assistants, is in a flourishing condition, affording excellent educational advantages. Miss M. E. Allen's private school, where the higher branches are taught, is well patronized. The weekly paper, the Advertiser, has done much for the town, and if our readers would know



Gold Mining in Georgia.—The Water Ditch.

more of Clarksville and its advantages, they will do well to send for sample copies of the Advertiser, and subscribe for it for a year.

Business Openings.— As Clarksville is the commercial centre of about forty miles of surrounding country, its business is quite extensive, the merchants carry large stocks, and have accumulated fortunes. They buy everything the farmer raises, a leading crop being poultry and eggs — upwards of $50,000 worth of which were shipped

from this point last season. There are good openings here for live men, with capital, in various branches of business, full particulars of which may be obtained at our office.

Porter's Mills.— These mills which are well represented by our engravings are doing an extensive cotton and woolen manufacturing business. They are owned by the Porter Manufacturing Company which was chartered in 1883, with a capital of $125,000, which has since been largely increased. Mr. J. H. Porter of Atlanta, is the President, with

Hydraulic Mining.

Col. J. W. Robertson, manager; situated on the Soquee river it has a magnificent water power, comprising two rapids about a quarter of a mile apart, over which the river pours its entire volume of water.

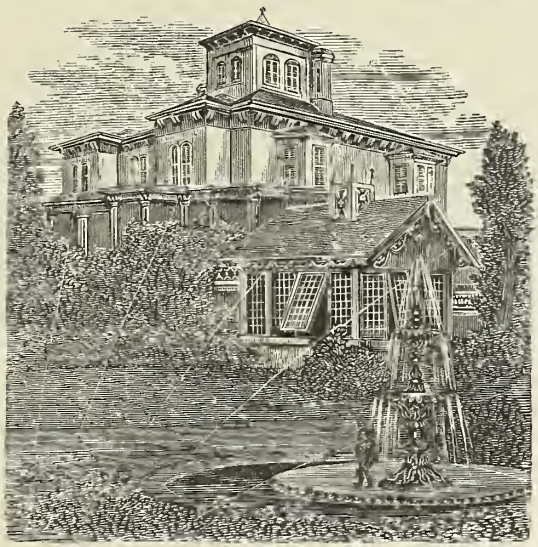
Gold mining is prosecuted here with considerable success, principally placer mining. Gold was first discovered in 1831, and it is said that an average of three thousand men have been employed in the mines of this region, during the past fifty-eight years, some of the mines

yielding over a million dollars. The gold obtained is worth ninety cents to the pennyweight. Nuggets have been found from time to time, varying in value from a few dollars to a thousand dollars. Boys wash the sand in the branches with the ordinary pans and obtain from seventy-five cents to two dollars a day of the glittering dust. The amethyst, ruby, garnet, and other gems are occasionally found. Diamonds of considerable value have been found. The diamond belt extends all through this region. There are also vast deposits of mica, soapstone, and asbestos, only awaiting capital for development.

There are beautiful drives in every direction; three miles to the south is Demorest, the new and popular northern town, with its wonderful water power. A pleasant afternoon ride to the east is the famous Toccoa Falls, which is represented by our engraving. To the north, about ten miles is the beautiful Nacoochee Valley, widely celebrated for its grand and picturesque scenery, its attractive country seats, the remarkable fertility of its soil and for its romantic Indian legends, which will be found recorded upon other pages. Clarksville has many attractive residences among which is that of Mrs. Caroline C. Bean, of which we have prepared an engraving. The grounds contain a collection of rare ornamental trees, flowers and shubbery.

Nacoochee.

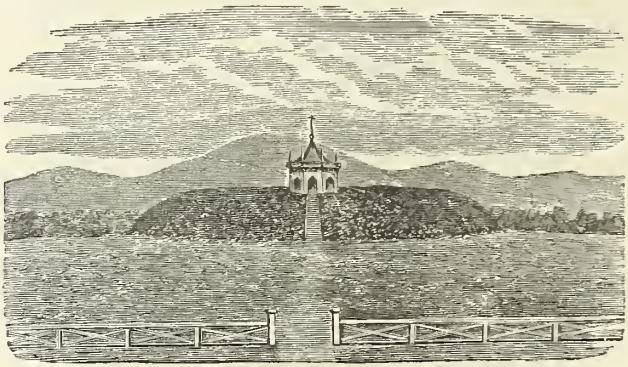
SUDDENLY, after a drive of twelve miles from Clarksville, a view of this lovely valley bursts upon us—a view once seen never to be forgotten—on the left stands Lacelles mountain, behind it looms up old Youah, grim sentinels of the valley. Northward and westward



Residence of Capt. Jas H. Nichols, Nacoochee.

mountain rises upon mountain until they culminate in grand old Tray, the highest point in this portion of the appalachian chain. To the east is Chimney Mountain, then mountain after mountain rises and falls in

beautiful undulations until they are lost in the Blue Ridge, and here in this amphitheatre is nestled "the lovely vale of Nacoochee," and as we drive up the valley new beauties are constantly unmasked. All along our way on the left of the road are green meadows and fields of waving corn, through which the beautiful Chattahoochee winds its way, we pass attractive country seats and cosey cottages surrounded by trees and shrubbery, and we are at the entrance to "West End," the beautiful country seat of Capt. Jas. H. Nichols, a charming mansion before which magnolias are in full bloom and the grounds resplendent with gorgeous flowers. In front of the villa, and some distance back from



The Indian Mound at Nacoochee.

the road, is an Indian mound, the most noted landmark in the valley. It is an oblong mound thrown up with precise regularity and measuring on the summit about 80x100 feet, the longest diameter pointing north and south, and in height about twenty feet.

Fifty years ago the French savant Nicolet spent several days in exploring the mound in search of some clue to the history of this lost people. Col. O. C. Jones, after a careful examination, made it the subject of a lecture, and has described it in full in his valuable work, the "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," published by Appleton. A summer house has been erected in the centre of the mound which is embellished by parterres of flowers, and from this point is obtained the best view of the estate, a home which is noted throughout this region

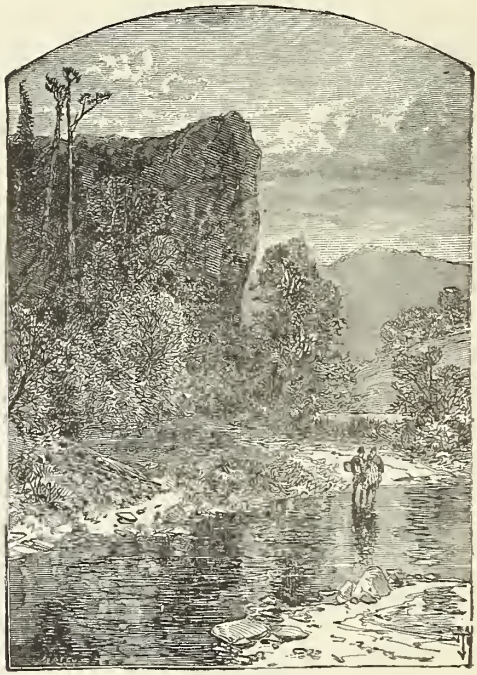
for its loveliness and its hospitality. The dwelling is spacious, surrounded by broad piazzas, over which are entwined flowering vines, and here Captain Nichols has gathered around him everything that makes life pleasant, a large farm, well stocked, rich fields, trained hounds, and plenty of game, fish ponds, a choice library, billiard room, gas, pure spring water throughout, greenhouse, fountains, and near by on a rise of land, shaded by beautiful oaks, the captain has erected a charming little church finished in natural woods from the trees of the

The Anna Ruby Falls, Nacoochee.

forests of Nacoochee Valley, comprising many different shades and colors which beautifully harmonize, and this gem of a church Captain Nichols has deeded to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church.

"West End" comprises 2,600 acres, much of which is in virgin forest, beneath which are vast treasures of gold. Mining for the precious metal is extensively and successfully persued on adjoining lands, many acres of rich interval are now in waving crops, presenting a scene of rare loveliness. The stables and outbuildings are commodious and conveniently arranged. The whole forming one of the most perfect country seats in the South.

At a distant part of the plantation is a charming cascade, known as the Anna Ruby Falls, situated in the depths of a wild gorge whose precipitous sides are covered with a growth of giant forest trees and carpeted with beautiful ferns and grasses. Two distinct streams make their descent over a precipice of solid rock, emptying their waters into the same pool at its base. The main stream itself is broken into two falls, the upper fall being not less than 175 feet. A ledge of 50 feet intervenes between the upper and lower fall. Either one of these falls viewed separately is charming, but seen as a whole from below they form a picture of wild beauty. The upper and lower cascade seeming to connect and form one continuous fall of nearly three hundred feet.



The Lover's Leap.

Dahlonega.

The Gold Fields of Dahlonega.—This peerless mountain city which nestles at the foot of the Blue Ridge, is appropriately called the "City of Gold," for the small boys of the town go out into the streets with their mining pans after a shower and gather the shining metal—hence the statement that "the streets of Dahlonega are paved with gold," Of course the quantity of gold so found is small, but it is gold all the same.

Its location is perfectly charming, surrounded on all sides by lofty hills and mountains. On the north and west, by the Etawah and Blue Ridge; on the south and east, the dividing ridges of the waters of the Yahoola, Chestatee, and Chattahoochee rivers, which rise at the base of the Blue Ridge. The Etawah River rises on the westerly side of Lumpkin County at the base of the Etawah and Blue Ridge Mountains.

Dahlonega, which is the principal town of Lumpkin County, Georgia, is three hundred miles from Charleston, S. C., its nearest seaport, and twenty-five miles from Gainesville, Ga., at present its nearest railway station, and has a population of about one thousand.

While it offers extraordinary inducements to the health seeker, Dahlonega's chief attraction is its mining industry. Long before gold was discovered in California thousands made their living in Lumpkin County by digging gold, and to-day, it is said that more gold is being taken from these mines than they yielded forty years ago. Indeed, the supply seems inexhaustable.

Statistics prove that Lumpkin County has produced more gold than any County in California, and capital only is needed to develop these wonderful deposits.

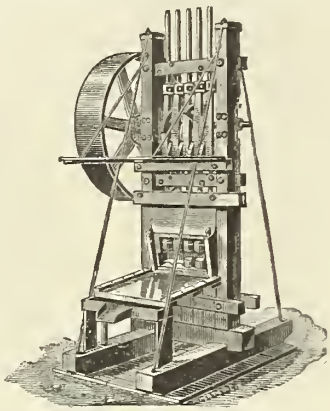
The "Atlanta Constitution," of June 2, is authority for the following: "Fine gold has been produced in Lumpkin County since about 1837, and authoritatively estimated to have reached the sum of $7,000,000, with an additional amount of silver not accounted for—say at least five per centum of the amount or about $350,000—an interval occurring of about four years, or between the years of 1861 and 1865, during which time no information can be obtained—and it will appear upon an inspection of the ground covered by the developments as at present existing, that said developments are scarcely perceptible and could hardly be considered a beginning."

The native miner continues his operations in the old fashioned way, delighted with the ups and downs of mining, occasionally "striking it rich," but oftener obtaining only a few pennyweights. Others are satisfied to work for wages, week after week and month after month for a dollar a day. Many miners are now making a good living and saving money by working the waste rock from the old mines, thrown out many years ago as worthless. Prof. Geo. B. Sherwood, a mineralogist of note, who, with Captain Hall, made the valuable collection of Dahlonega ores on exhibition at the museum at St. Augustine, has for the past six months been engaged in preparing maps of the mining belts of this region, and expresses great astonishment at the fabulous amount of gold stored in the hills of Dahlonega, which only needs work and capital for its development. As an illustration we copy this statement from the "Signal," published at Dahlonega: "A few days ago a small quantity of ore obtained from the ——— mine (which is within the city limits) was placed in a mortar, and with a pestle the gold was pounded from the rock. From one of the rocks, of the size of a large turnip, 113 pennyweights of gold, mostly in nuggets, were obtained. From the balance of the rock 82 pennyweights were gotten, making in all 195 pennyweights of pure gold from less than a peck of

Tallulah Falls, North Georgia.

quartz. One of the nuggets was as large as a pullet's egg, the quartz was solid and of a rose color." The editor adds: "This was an unusual find, and it is seldom that so much gold comes from so small an amount of ore."

Gold Mining. The first mining was in the placers for deposit gold, the beds of the Yahoola, the Chestatee, Cane Creek, and a score of small branches were searched through and washed over, and many a rich nugget was unearthed. Then the veins of quartz, rich in gold, were opened—fortunes were made, others were lost. Then came the discovery of gold in California, which drew off the miners by the hundred. Later on, science discovered new methods of extracting gold, and the California hydraulic plan was adopted. Before the war, the Yahoola Water Company was formed. They were to bring the water 28 miles and wash down the hills; the war stopped the work. Later on an Ohio company took the work in hand. They expended $150,000 on the ditch alone, and it is now in successful operation.

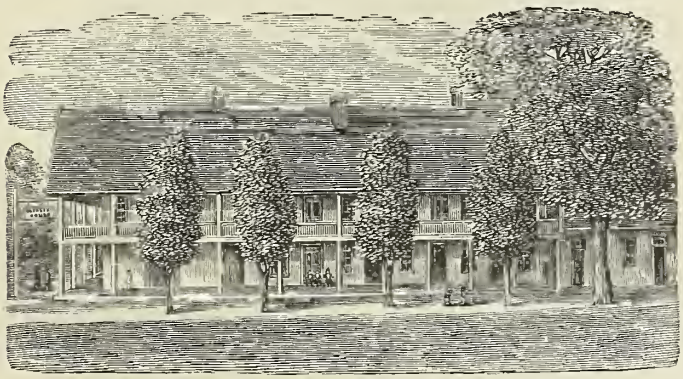


The Hall Stamp Mill.

With a sufficient head of water conducted in pipes to where they desire to work, they are prepared to go forward. A stamp mill is erected, a flume is constructed, sluice troughs are made, and down in the ravine they turn the imprisoned water upon the beds of decayed mica slate. The stream from the nozzle of the hose pipe dashes at the side of the mountain and bores its way into the depths. If you stood in front of it, it would dash you upon the hillside and pound you to death. Soon the ground is honeycombed, and then with a great crash it falls, and now the stream washes the soil, the rocks, the gold veins, all together into sluice boxes and flume, and they go dashing on to the basin of the pounding mill. They are carried a half hundred yards or more to the mill, and the water washes all under the mighty steel pestles. They are pounded fine as sand and are soon swept by the water over the plates of copper. They are coated with quicksilver, and the avaricious metal

seizes the small particles of gold and holds it in amalagum. Then it goes to the retort, and then the gold goes to the mint and the quicksilver back to the plates and thus the gold is gathered.

Besides gold and silver other valuable minerals are found in this region, comprising copper, magnetic iron, and all varieties of hematitic iron, manganese, talc, mica, kaolin, asbestos, corundrum, marble, soapstone or stealite, surpentine, calcite, sulphur, copper pyrites and iron carbonites.

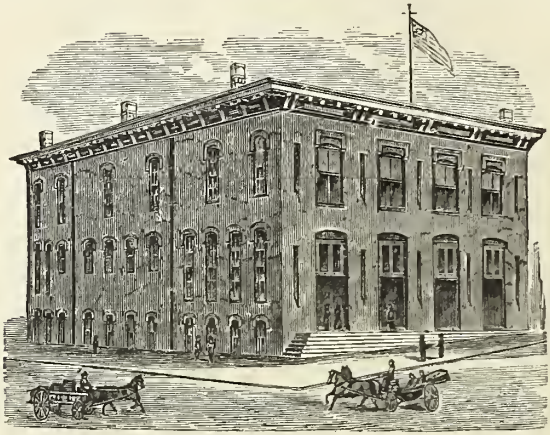


The Burnside House, Dahlonega.

The Burnside House, of which we have prepared an engraving, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the public square, before which the University boys drill in uniform every afternoon at four o'clock. Visitors will receive a true southern welcome from the genial proprietor, Capt. Joseph Allen.

In the centre of the square is the Town Hall, a well preserved brick building of a somewhat ancient style of architecture but very attractive. Near by is the substantial warehouse of the Hall Mercantile Co., and adjoining is the attractive residence of Capt. Frank W. Hall, the inventor of the famous Hall Stamp Mill. On a rise of land overlooking the city is the imposing residence of Prof. W. S. Wilson, of the University, Col. Price's home-like estate is near by, and altogether Dahlonega has reason to be proud of its appearance.

Dahlonega is centrally located, and commanding a remarkably picturesque view of the surrounding country with "hill, dale and

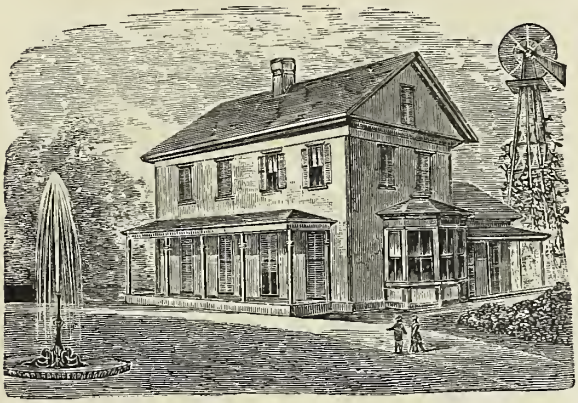


Hall's Block, Dahlonega.

streams," the eye never becoming weary in beholding nature's lavish display, in some instances covering a distance of one hundred miles.

Residence of Capt. Frank W. Hall, Dahlonega.

along the spurs of the Appalachian chain of mountains and is acquiring quite a reputation as a health resort, and has within its limits mineral waters of almost fabulous medicinal properties. In fact, most of the wells and springs of this region are more or less mineralized with iron and a few with sulphur and iron. But there are others rising and percolating in the digillaceous slates and strata, which are almost without mineral taste, and these are commonly designated as "Free Stone." The waters percolating through the iron formations of the country form with other minerals the "Chalybeate Springs."



Residence of Prof. W. S. Wilson, Dahlonega.

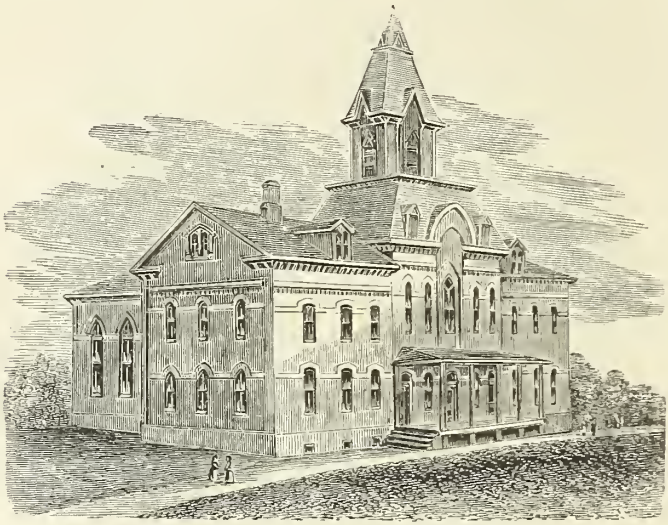
Those percolating the iron and sulphur form a combination, and the visiting invalid can have his choice of sulphur, lime, chalybeate, iron or freestone water. To this fact, together with its pure, invigorating mountain air, is attributed the rapid improvement noticed in invalids visiting this favored locality.

Dahlonega is, by recent surveys, about nineteen hundred feet above the sea level, and the peaks of the Blue Ridge are from three to six hundred feet above this level. The attractions for the tourist in this vicinity are numerous. From "Findley's Ridge," south of the city, a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained, and here one of the most noted gold mines is situated. The distance is five miles for the round trip.

Cane Creek Falls, two and a half miles away, is a beautiful cascade with sixty feet fall.

Amicalola Falls leaps continuously for a distance of six hundred feet amidst wild and magnificent scenery. The distance is fifteen miles.

Porter Mineral Springs is at the foot of Cedar Mountain, nine miles away.



North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.

Siloam Spring, noted for the wonderful mineral properties of its waters, is four miles distant.

Besser Mineral Spring, a chalybeate water which has enjoyed an enviable reputation for the past century, is quite near the town, one-fourth mile from the hotel. The grounds surrounding the spring have been tastefully laid out by the liberal and public spirited citizens, a pavilion erected for picnic parties, and the whole is free to the public.

One of the principal attractions of Dahlonega is the North Georgia Agricultural College, of which we present an engraving. It was incorporated in 1871, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862,

the object of which was to provide for the establishment of agricultural colleges in the States, to "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes." The education imparted is, according to the Act,—

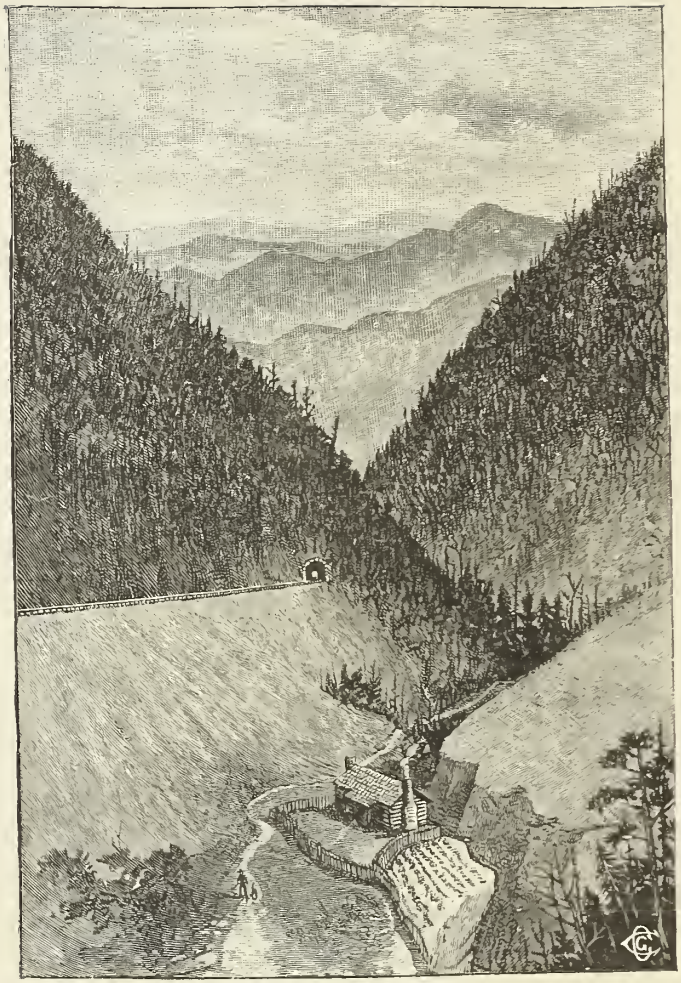
1. In "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."
2. In "other scientific and classical studies."
3. In "military tactics."

The College is an adjunct to and part of the University of Georgia, and is subject to the "revision and control" of the Trustees of the University; and the studies pursued are arranged, as nearly as possible, according to the system adopted in other colleges of the University.

The military department is under the immediate direction of an officer of the army, detailed for the purpose, and has been furnished by the Government with small arms and accoutrements and some pieces of field artillery.

The institution has been in successful operation for fifteen years. It is open to all comers under its rules, free of expense, except a small entrance fee to provide a fund to pay for attendance, fuel, etc.

The main building stands upon the levelled and terraced summit of an eminence overlooking the town of Dahlonega, and commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge, which sweeps round it, as a centre, in a noble semicircle of mountains from ten to fifteen miles distant. On another page we present an engraving of the o'd United States Mint, which formerly occupied the present site of the college building, and was destroyed by fire.



A Tunnel in the Piedmont Region.

HIGH POINT.

There has not been a single death of a white adult in High Point since July 1886—about thirteen months. There has been only about three deaths of persons between fifteen and forty years of age, in four years. The mortality being confined almost entirely to infants and very old persons, and the number of these has been small."—*High Point Enterprise, Sept.* 16th, 1887.

Jarrell's Hotel, High Point.

The above remarkable statement is made by the editor of the High Point Enterprise, and with such a health record it will be strange when the fact is made public abroad, if the place is not crowded to overflowing with seekers after health.

This healthy little city of about 2400 inhabitants, is situated in Guilford county, North Carolina, and is the highest point of land between Washington and Charlotte, at an elevation of 1065 feet above the

level of the sea, and as a summer resort offers extraordinary attractions being surrounded by rolling lands affording natural drainage, and entire freedom from malaria. A comparison of the above record with Boston's death rate, which is from 21 to 26 to each thousand of its inhabitants, should induce sufferers from pulmonary disease, living in New England, to visit High Point with the idea of making a home in the Piedmont region. Southern people of the coast country discovered, long ago, that a summer could be passed as comfortably here, as at the North, and High Point is each Summer filled with boarders from the low

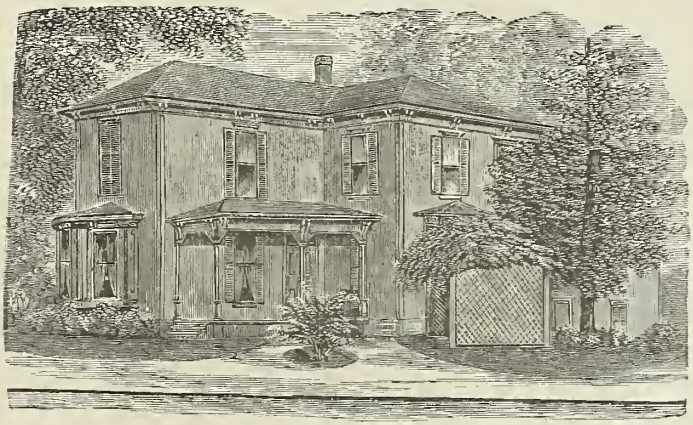
Residence of J. Elwood Cox, High Point.

country. Lately, Northern people are learning that a winter can be passed more profitably in this high rolling country than in Florida.

Six years ago the writer received the following letter from Lieut. Allen, a retired army officer, who came to High Point given up by his physician to die :

"The climate of the place, I believe has kept me alive for some two or three years. My trouble is of a bronchial nature, involving almost the entire left lung. Hemorrhage from the tubes seem to be my difficulty. I came here from Florida, whence I was glad to escape with my life, as the dampness provoked hemorrhage. In any other locality if attacked

with hemorrhage, I have a succession of them, and the summer before last I ventured, in view of my improved condition, to go to Erie, Pa., but was taken with bleeding from the lung and I insisted on being brought here, and was carried, unable to walk, from the cars to the hotel, on December 1st, and by February 1st I was up and walking around. I commenced to pick up at once and through the worst season of the year at that. Nearly four years ago I came here weighing 117 lbs., I have gone as high as 123 lbs. Now, for a man whose lung ought to use him up in a few months, I think I am doing well. I regret



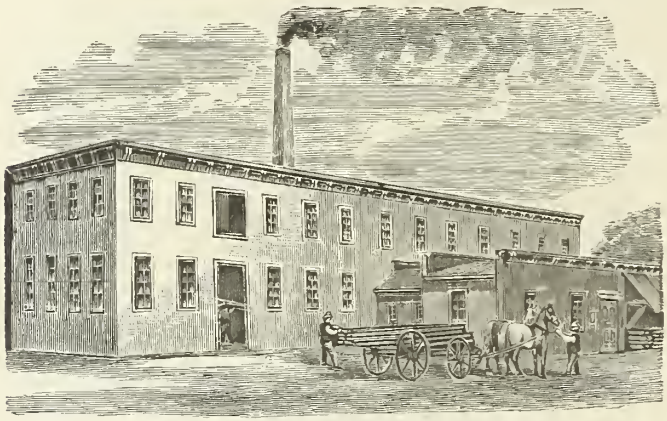
Residence of E. A. Snow, High Point.

my inability to furnish you with figures as to the hygrometric condition. I have a hygrophant, but the sunny South has demoralized me to that extent that I am too lazy to keep a record, and, too, my wet bath thermometer is "done broke." The place is 1000 feet above the sea, and to the dryness of the air I attribute the benefit derived. The temperature is, I should say, about that of Washington, D. C., or somewhat higher during Fall and Winter. From August 25th to November 15th, we had but five rainy days. We are not in the mountains, but about fifty miles from them. My own opinion is that for bronchial and pulmonary complaints, a warm climate will do nothing, and my opinion is based on a

residence in the South of France, and visits to most of the West India "cure all" islands.

Now, Sir, I have tried to tell you what I thought might be of interest to you, but I am very much biased in favor of the climate of the place, and believe that under Providence, I owe my life to it. For my part I am afraid to go away, and rented a house and remained all of last summer, which was the coolest summer I have ever passed, so I imagine I am here for good. If there is anything else you want to know that I can write you, let me know and I will take pleasure in posting you." Very respectfully,

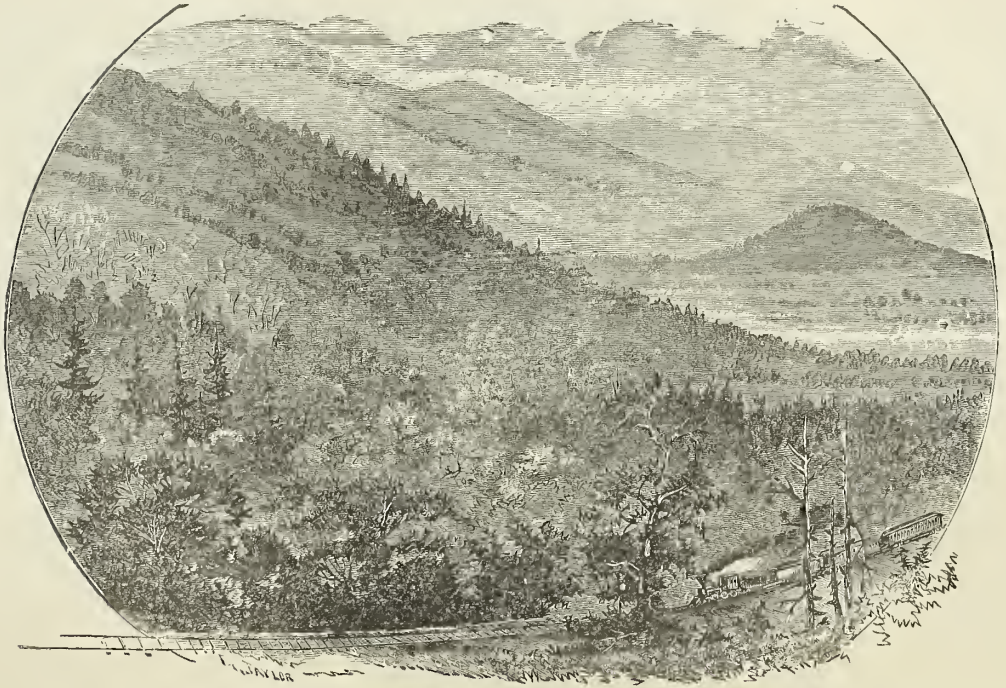
S. K. ALLEN.



Snow & Dalton's Mills, High Point.

Lieut. Allen tried the most noted health resorts of Europe and America, and found that he could enjoy no degree of comfort, except in the Piedmont region. Since writing to me he re-visited the North, took a violent cold and passed away. One of nature's noblemen, regretted and mourned by the people of High Point, who had learned to love him.

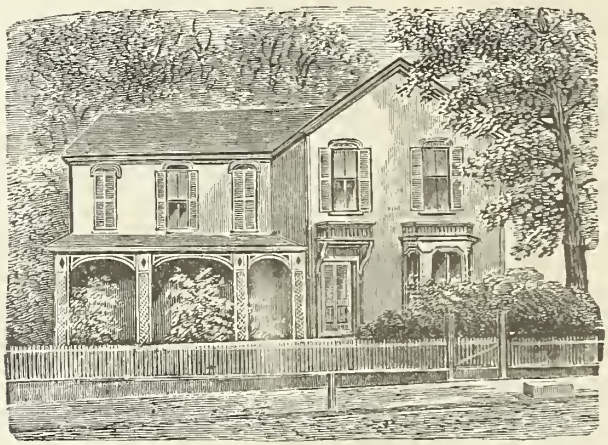
Rev. J. B. Richardson says—"High Point has 2500 to 3000 population, and only four deaths of resident citizens (white) in the last 3½ years. We have two large and well kept hotels, with a number of boarding houses; we have no malaria; we are in the Piedmont belt;



The Thermal Belt, Tryon Mountain, North Carolina.

living is very cheap; it is a great fruit growing section. We welcome all good moral citizens without regard to politics or religion."

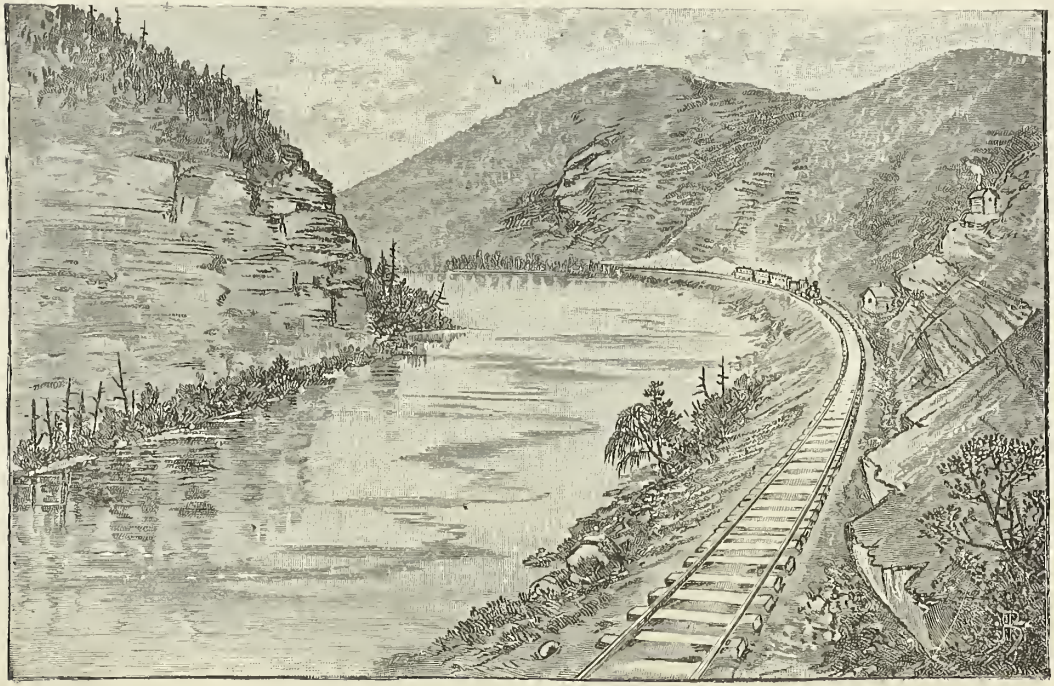
High Point has four daily mails, telegraph and express offices, and is easily accessable from all points north and south. With religious advantages High Point is well provided, the following denominations being represented: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Quaker, and Episcopalian, among whom the kindest feeling exists. The drives in and about High Point are excellent. The water is good, pure freestone. The land in and about the city is of good quality, noted for the fine



Residence of Capt. W. H. Snow, High Point.

quality of the tobacco raised, and High Point has become quite a tobacco centre, having extensive tobacco warehouses and tobacco factories, and here the celebrated "Snow Tobacco Barn" is manufactured by Capt. W. H. Snow, who came here many years ago from New England and is now Mayor of the city.

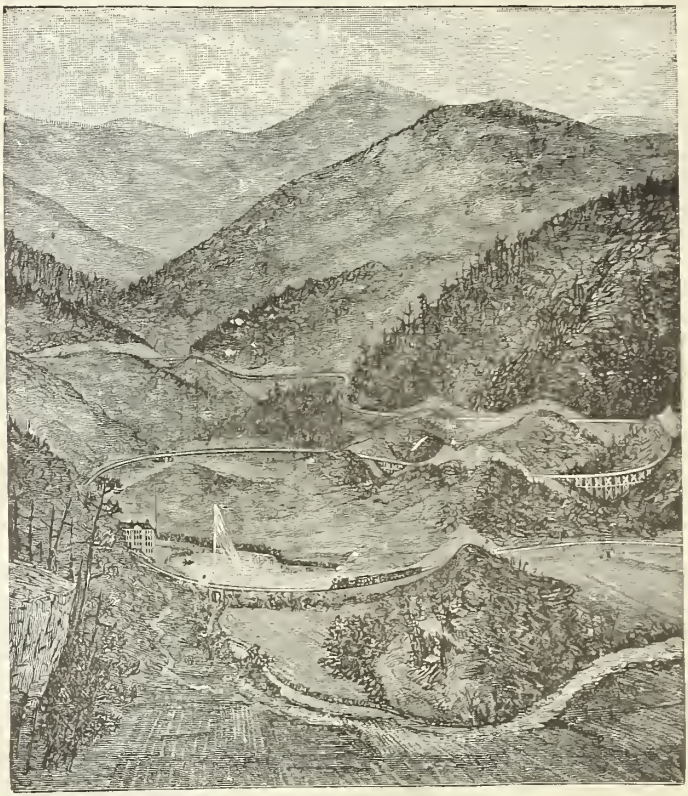
Mayor Snow says—"It is conceded that High Point is one of the healthiest towns in the United States. I have lived in this county 21 years and have found the place remarkable in that way. We are supplied with everything needful for comfort. High point will be found



The French Broad River.

a pleasant place, and the people kindly disposed to all respectable persons."

High Point has extensive sash and blind factories, one of the largest in the State being located here. A cotton factory, planing mills, spoke



A Scene in the Mountains of North Carolina.

and handle factory, a flouring mill, good stores, livery stables, and excellent hotels which are well kept, and are more fully described on other pages."

In the summer the society of Friends hold their annual meeting here, when the little city is full to overflowing. In the Autumn, the meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club taxes the capacity of the hotels and boarding houses, and it is seldom that so many fine dogs are gathered together as are brought here.

The Eastern Field Trials Club.—In the year 1881 after the conclusion of its meeting, finding that the accommodations on Rob-

A Picnic Party.

bins' Island, situated in great Peconic Bay, Long Island, was insufficient to run the dogs of the increasing stakes, they looked about to find more suitable quarters, and after much consideration decided upon High Point as presenting greater advantages than any other location, and in conformity with the above resolution the Club held their Field Meeting commencing with the Members' Stake, on Friday, Nov. 17th, 1882, at 9:50 a.m., with 15 entries. It was a highly successful meeting as each succeeding meeting has been. The Club rent ground privileges of the plantation owners for 10 cents per acre, which is about equivalent

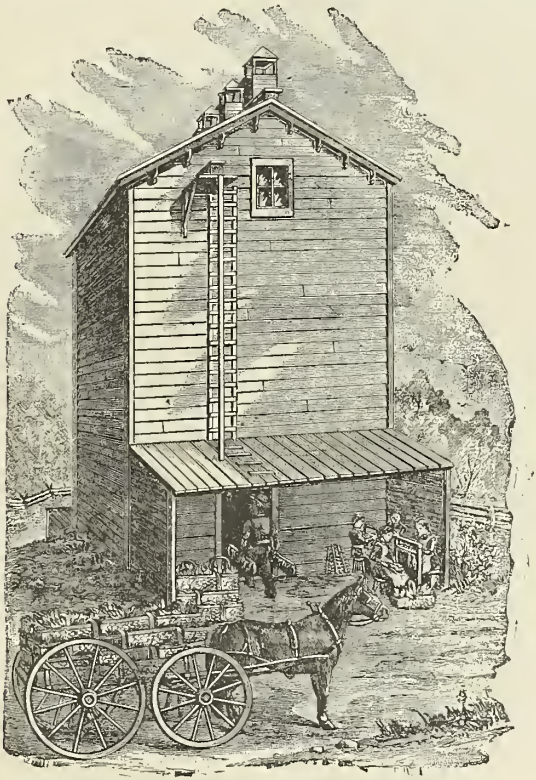
to paying the taxes. The Club as a general rule have from 100 to 150 dogs here, and the attendance is always large. Many handlers and trainers go down as early as Oct. 1st, and prepare the dogs in their charge for the coming trials, and at the opening of the Meeting the hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing. The officers of the Club are, B. F. Wilson, Esq., Pres.; J. Otto Donner, Esq. and Francis R. Hitchcock, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Washington A. Coster, Sec'y and Treas.

Educational Advantages.—High Point stands out preeminent as to the interest manifested by her citizens in the growth and

A Morning Ride.

encouragement of her educational interests. It might be well to compare High Point with many other towns in the State in this respect. There can be no greater consideration on the part of parents, who have children to educate, than the health of those children after they have left the parental roof. From its lofty situation and natural drainage, High Point bears the very proud and enviable distinction of being one of the healthiest towns in the South, and from the mildness of its winters offers an inviting home to those of delicate constitutions. High Point is now, and has been for years, free from bar-rooms and places of vice. Every influence is thrown around the young

to prevent their being led astray; and the temptation to do otherwise is not placed before them in this moral community. In addition to the public and private schools there is the High Point Female College, J. A. Stallings, president, with competent assistants. Parents who have

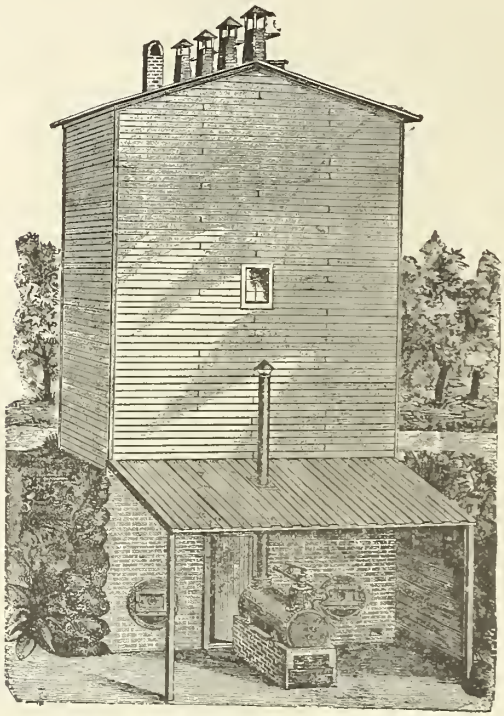


Snow's Tobacco Barn—Curing the Tobacco.

children to educate should look to the advantages which High Point offers.

The opening of the High Point, Randleman, Ashboro & Southern Railroad, which extends through a fine lumber country, makes High Point a lumber market of no small magnitude.

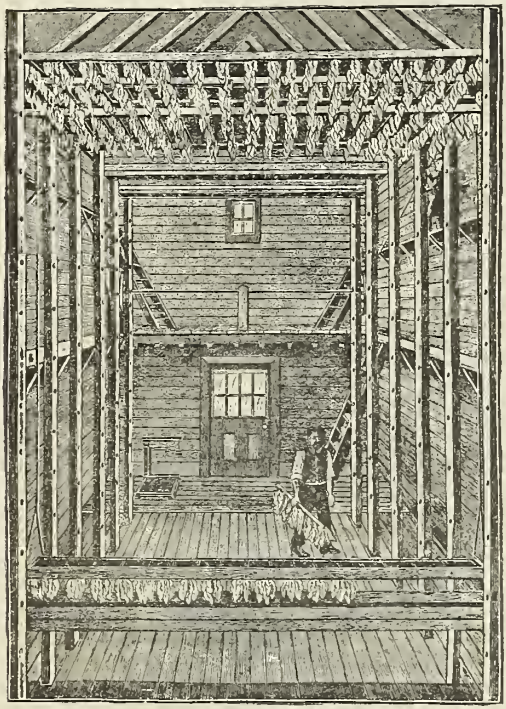
The Snow Lumber Company do an extensive wood-working business — probably the largest in the State. The officers are: R. F. Dalton, president; J. H. Millis, vice-president; E. A. Snow, secretary and treasurer. The High Point Furniture Company, the High Point Machine Works, the Guilford Flouring Mills, the Cox Spoke, Handle



Snow's Tobacco Barn — The Engine.

and Shuttle Block Factory, the Empire Plaid Mills, the Barker Sash and Blind Factory, and the Tobacco Manufacturing Establishments of Messrs. W. P. Pickett & Co. and J. H. Jenkins & Co., are all in a flourishing condition.

Snow's Tobacco Barn.—One of the most important industries of High Point is the manufacture of this famous invention, of which the *Manufacturers' Record* contains the following interesting description:— "This barn, the invention of Captain W. H. Snow, is destined, in a great measure, to revolutionize the tobacco business. The



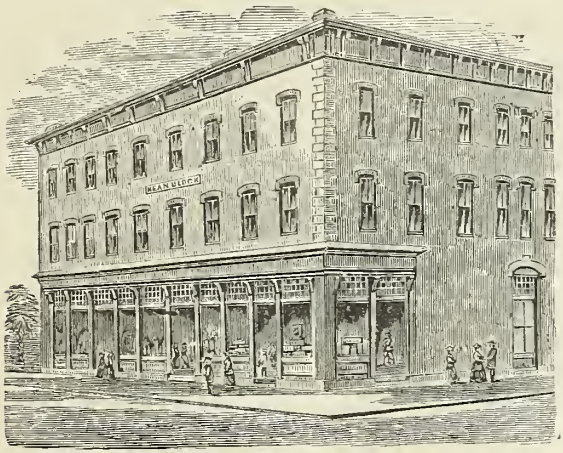
Snow's Tobacco Barn—Interior View.

old process of 'charcoal' and 'flue' drying was slow and expensive, and in no wise as sure a method as this. Another point is that by the old method the leaves were dried upon the stalk, while in the 'Modern Barn' they are taken from the stalk and dried independently, thus insuring a much more uniform curing, the gaining of which, it is said, more than doubles the value of the product. In the old log barn the

leaves are left upon the stalk and then hung over a stick fastened in the barn, and the heat ascending dries first the outer leaves, and then the inner, thus making the outer too dry if the inner are sufficiently cured. In the 'Modern Barn' a series of sticks, with wire points projecting are arranged upon a frame. The leaves are pressed upon these wire points, at equal distances from each other, and receive the heat upon every point of their surface at once. After the frame is filled it is hoisted to the top of the barn by means of a pulley, and another filled to take its place immediately under it until the whole space is occupied. Captain Snow has patented every part of his plan and has invented the machinery to make it the most expeditiously. The entire work is done in his own work-shops and under his own supervision. The complete barn in 'knock-down' shape is taken to the farm; the only thing to be done after it has reached its destination being to put it together, and wherever it has been tested it has given perfect satisfaction. The invention of this barn is but another illustration of the many improvements that are coming into use to increase the value of the products of Southern soil and Southern mines. It will, doubtless, prove to the tobacco farmers of the South as great a blessing as the utilization of cotton seed for oil making has proved to cotton planters. Captain Snow manufactures the 'Modern Barn Smoking Tobacco,' with a view of proving the value of this method of curing tobacco, and experts pronounce it a 'most superior grade.'

Palatka.

THIS popular winter resort is situated on the west banks of the St. John's River, 27 miles from St. Augustine, with which it has frequent communication. The river sweeps broad and deep around three sides of this busy little city, "the Gem City of the St.

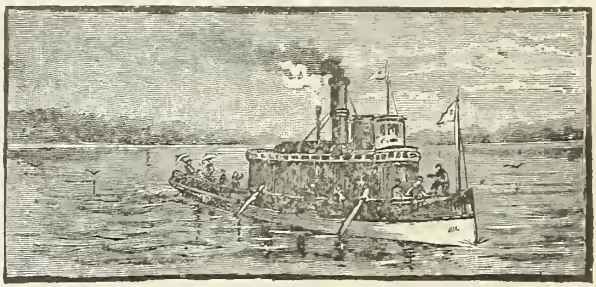


The Kean Block.

Johns," and from the distance the heights look down from their pine-covered crests on the mass of human life which swarm at their feet, as they did years and years ago, when the red man occupied this region. Here they smoked the pipe of peace and invoked the favor of the Great

Spirit they heard in the thunder, and felt in the breeze, and saw in the sunlight.

Here they recited their legends and intoned their songs, and here on our bright waters glanced their light canoes. Here they passed their



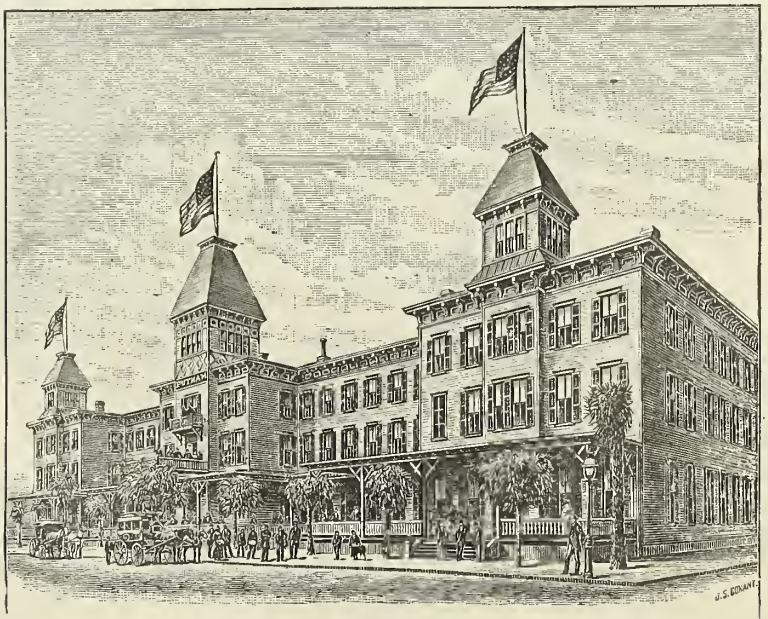
On the St. Johns River.

mighty Welaka (chain of lakes) so frequently that they named it Palatka (The Crossing).

Then came the white man, and he appeared to them out of the vast

The Carleton House.

unknown. He sailed on broad wings which made his ships the sacred birds of their gods, and he slew them with the thunder which was to them the voice of the Great Father. To these children of Mother Nature the Spaniard was proud and cruel. Is it strange that the Indian



The Putnam House, Palatka.

finally believed him a devil, and sought to break his power by killing the "medicine men" whose enchantments bound the thunder in submission to his hands? Is it strange that the Spaniards had no pity for the race which refused their faith, tortured their priests, and joined their enemies of the Old World to slay and hang?

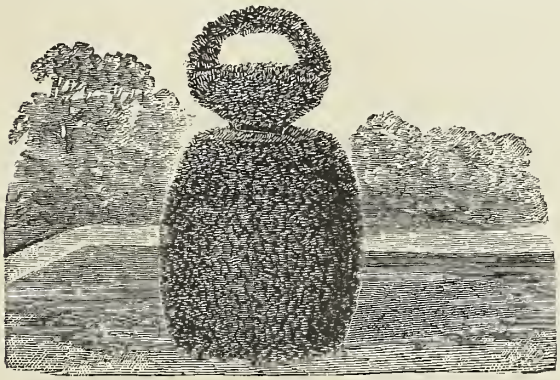
Consumed by ignorance, corrupted by the vices of their foes, made doubly cunning by contact with overpowering force, the aborigines of Florida received with open arms their brothers from the North, who promised assistance and strove to give it. And Spain gave place to

Residence of Col H. S. Hart.

England, and England to the sons who had defied her, and each passed in turn to the other the savage and his lands as a possession won by the right arm of the Christian whose faith forbids robbery. The Indian cared little; they were all white and all his enemies.

But there came a time when the last stand was to be made, and Oseola and Cacaochee defied the overwhelming power of the stronger, as did the Greeks of old. In the fastnesses of their forests and the depths of the Everglades the beaten tribes of Muskokees, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Tuscaroras, and Choctaws, assumed leadership over the owners of the soil, and stood ready to die as brave men have often done. The confederacy was known as the Seminoles, or "Refugees."

Then the advantages of Palatka became evident to the eye of the white man. The oaks, which had sheltered Satouriara and his fathers, were



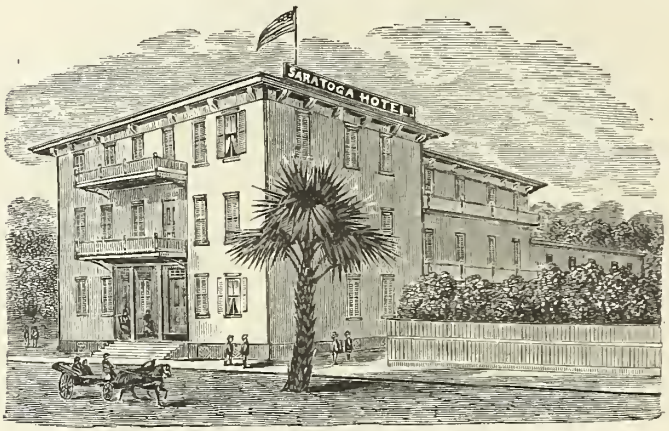
An Evergreen Vase in Col. Hart's Garden.

felled to protect the foes of his children, and eight lofty block-houses were erected along the river front, where our busy wharves now stand, the headquarters of successive generals who sent out expeditions, generally fruitless, to crush the Seminoles. On the spot where now stands

The Daily News Building.

the Putnam House, stables for four hundred horses were placed. Here Generals Scott, Taylor, and Gaines came to prove that the glory won on far distant fields could be lost in Florida, and the abilities potent against kindred nations availed nothing when confronted with the wily tactics and unconquerable spirit of a people making a stand with no road for flight.

General Twiggs set up his tent on the crest of the Heights, on what is now "The Folly," the residence of W. C. Hargrove, and from his lofty perch looked over river and forest, and brooded on vain schemes



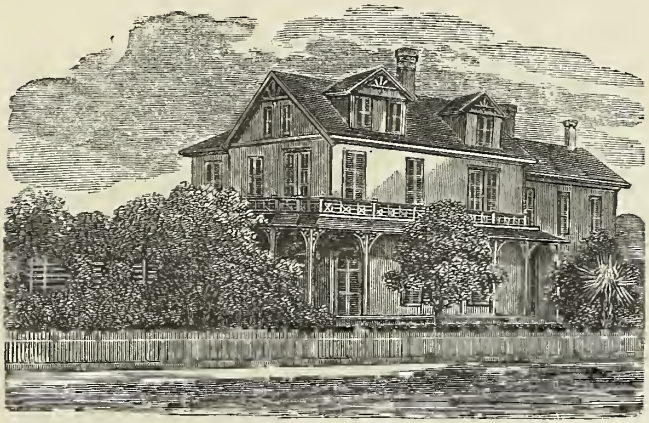
The Saratoga House.

of attack against an enemy whose tomahawk always arose when least expected, and who presented no shield for the straight attack of a stronger foe.

In those days of warfare Palatka must have presented a strange aspect. The call of the sentry resounded everywhere; the soldier passed with stiff carriage on his round of daily duties; the settler came in with fresh tales of spoliation or butchery; parties passed out with full ranks and fresh uniforms, only to return with diminished numbers and wasted forms, bringing in a few half-starved children and wolfish squaws as poor compensation for blood poured out like water, and bitter hardships which made young men old and gray. Then Oseola

was betrayed, the Wild Cat was killed, and Palatka again was forgotten by the world as she dreamed out her sleepy existence in the warm light of her perennial sunshine.

Only a few years, and again was sounded the notes of the drum drawing young men to the battle-fields of Virginia and Tennessee; the uncouth gunboats steamed up the river and woke the deep echoes with the thunder of their heavy guns and shrill whistles and loud martial music. Palatka again became a garrison town. One of her buildings yet shows the path of shells, and in through the old Putnam one passed,

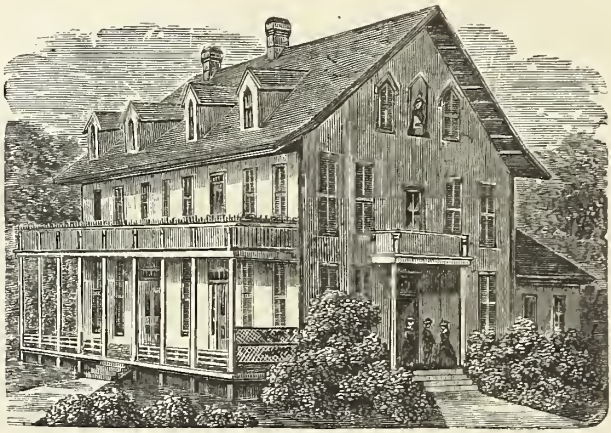


The Residence of A. J. Kennerly.

and we had the old scars to show till they were wiped out by the fire of 1884. In the neighborhood are still found these heavy shot, and from the sides of our hills they are still exhumed and shown as mementoes of a period which has passed into history and ceased to be of greater interest than that of the Indian War, for the garrison of Palatka had to keep watch and ward as in a beleaguered castle.

Then came Lee's surrender. Soldiers dropped the sword, and worked or "talked" as they had done before. Gradually out of the dust of defeat was born the New South. The climate of Florida remained the balmiest under heaven, and suffering humanity longed for the warm air of the Gulf and the spicy breezes of our hills.

In 1881 the Florida Southern Railway was accorded an entrance, and the beginning of its work was the beginning of yet another chapter in this history of changes. With ample encouragement from city and state, this railway made a beginning at its wharf on the St. Johns River, and pushed rapidly through to Gainesville. It opened up a fertile and inviting country; settlements sprung up like magic along its line which already aspire to the dignity of cities. Groves, farms and gardens flourished and grew, and sought their natural outlet in Palatka, and from the business thus created the present city was made a necessity,

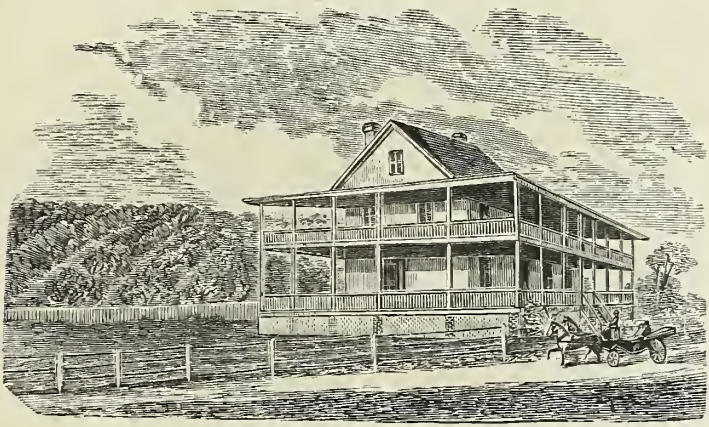


The Academy of the Sacred Heart.

and it became a growing town which was more than a sanitarium and greater than a winter resort.

Then the construction of the Palatka and Indian River Railway began, and the progressive city looked farther and prepared itself for enlarged opportunities which awaited it in the future. In the meantime, the bank of Wm. J. Winnegar & Co. was established, and soon had a heavy business. The facilities it afforded the business circles of the city and vicinity was quickly appreciated, and a larger building and wider connections were made necessary. Within a year, constantly growing in strength and importance, it became the First National Bank of Palatka, now well known in financial circles, and one of the most

important features of the present city. It is one of the State Depositories and is still under the same management. In 1869 the Palatka Herald was established by G. W. Pratt, and is the oldest paper on the St. Johns River and in East Florida, and, in connection, has an excellent job office. Hitherto, the daily papers of the State were confined to Jacksonville; and Palatka was again the first to set an example to her sisters, on the 28th of February, 1884, the first number of the Palatka Daily News was issued (which was accompanied immediately by the Weekly News) and is now a daily of metropolitan proportions,



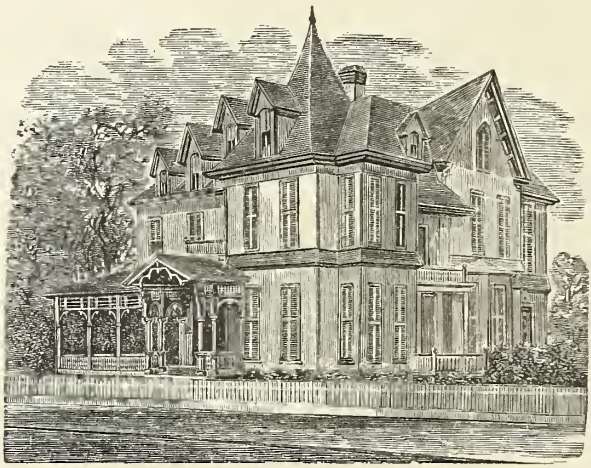
Residence of F. A. Garrison.

carrying a fine job establishment, and publishing the full Associated Press despatches and market reports.

These were great days for the steamboat business. Palatial steamers were nearly always in sight. Nearly one hundred boats of large size were plying between Jacksonville and Sanford, and many of them were especially built for the accomodation of passengers, and sumptuously fitted up. On these, during the winter, crowds of tourists passed up the river, and returned to Palatka declaring the scenery on the St. Johns entirely different from that of any other river and unsurpassed in beauty by that of the famous streams which have won the admiration of travellers and inspired the strains of poets for all ages.

Parties interested in the Florida Southern Railway had also secured the services of two fine steamships, "The City of Palatka," and "The City of Monticello," and these supplied the demands of a growing trade of passenger business with Charleston, and through this channel with the East. All heavy freight was then brought by water, and the wharves of Palatka were crowded, while schooners discharged hay, grain and ice. Local steamers brought oranges and vegetables.

But this busy scene was changed in a few hours, and ashes of desolation lay in its place. About 10 P. M., November 7th, 1884, a fire



Residence of Major S. Conant.

broke out in one of the rooms in the rear of the store occupied by Devereaux, Rogero & Co., which soon made the old wooden town a thing of the past. The following description of the scene and its accompanying circumstances is taken from the Palatka News, published on the morning following the conflagration, and already breathes the hopes which were afterwards so abundantly realized.

"The night of November 7th, 1884, brought to Palatka destruction as complete as that which befell Chicago; but not for one instant did the spirit of her people falter. Both her journals as well as her people disdained the idea of asking aid from others, and goods were ordered by

telegraph while the ruins were still smoking. Offers of help came from all quarters, and the following from Florida's Governor elect is but a specimen of many:

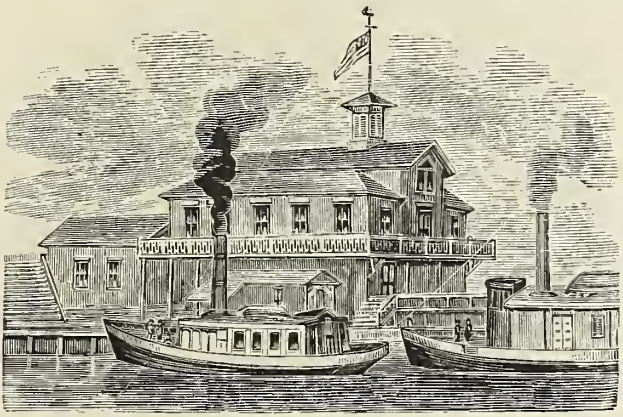
PENSACOLA, Nov. 16, 1884.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Palatka, Fla.:

MY DEAR JUDGE,—I heartily sympathize with the good citizens of Palatka. So, also, do the citizens of Pensacola, who in the past have similarly suffered. If money is needed to relieve any sufferers from your dreadful fire, draw on me to the extent of $500; and, if you so advise, our people will subscribe and forward help according to their ability.

Faithfully your friend,

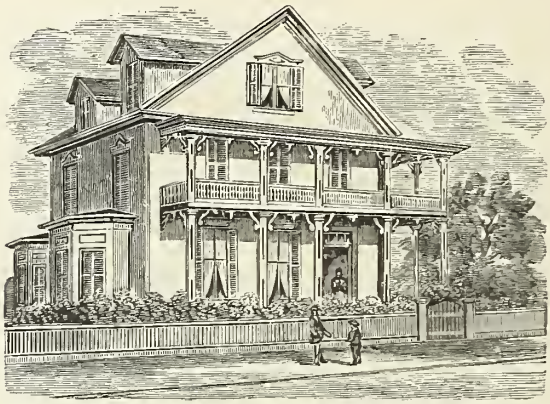
E. A. PERRY.



Captain Lucas' Boathouse and Wharf.

"The Palatka of 1884, with her splendid river front, her two fine railroads, and the scores of palace steamers paying tribute to her throne, realized the aphorism, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Overlooking the river and fronting on Front Street stood the Larkin House; at the corner of Lemon and Front Streets, the Putnam House occupied a whole block, and a little army of servants were at work preparing the great hotel for her winter guests. From Front Street down Lemon, to the river, the space was filled with great stores, full of goods. From Front to Reid stood Moragne's pharmacy, the post office, the new

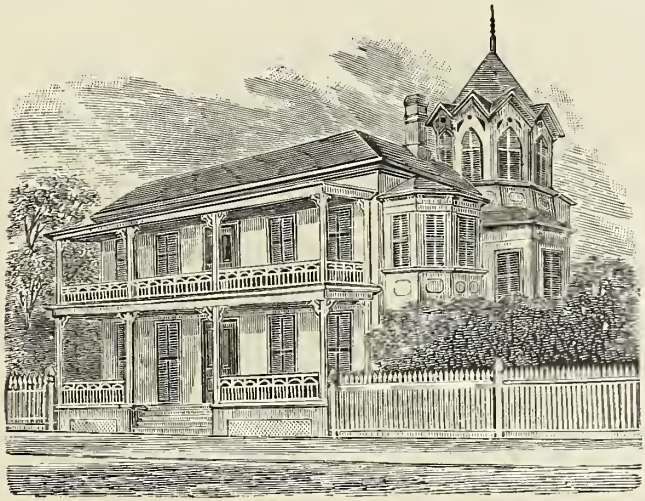
building, three stories high, to be occupied by the Second National Bank, the First National Bank, the residence of Mr. Joseph Price, and the Putnam pharmacy. On the corner of Water and Lemon Streets stood the great stores of Devereaux, Rogero & Son; opposite was Griffin's new brick block, full of stores, including those of Vertrees & Co., Haughton Brothers, and Kennerly & Co. Then down Water Street, next the river, were the warehouses of Griffin and Adams, Dunn's store, with a large stock, the immense hardware establishment of E. T. Lane, and the fine offices occupied by Colonel Hart and others.



Residence of G. W. Pratt.

About 10 P. M. of November 7th, a blaze was seen bursting through the roof of the small store-room used for oils and spirits by Devereaux, Rogero & Son. The firemen, with engine and hooks and ladders, were on hand, but, for some reason not yet ascertained, the engine sent no water through the hose. Meantime, the flames burst in volumes through the roof, and the firemen broke open the building only to find themselves in danger from the exploding liquids. Then the engine began to act, but too late. Bravely the nozzle-men poured a full stream at short range. But a fierce wind drove the high flames across the intervening space, and the main building occupied by Devereaux, Rogero & Son caught. Then the blaze leaped across Lemon Street and attacked Graham's hotel, while explosion after explosion followed

from the stores. Across Water Street, Griffin's block caught, and the conflagration marched towards Kennerly's building, which was only saved by the engines and crew of the Chattahoochee led by Capt. Fitzgerald. Meantime Lemon Street was ablaze on both sides, and, the flames wheeling around Moragne's corner, charged across Front Street and attacked the Putnam. Then, on both sides of Front Street, sweeping out of existence everything that could be burned, to Reid Street. Across Reid Street the flames could not go, being stopped by



Residence of C. P Devereaux.

Colonel Hart's grounds on one side and by the gap left by the demolition of the Smith building at the corner of Reid and Front streets.

At the corner of Lemon and Front, Fry's brick block offered a point of resistance, and the defence of Murray's store saved a block south of Lemon and west of Front. But between Lemon and Front, to the river, a clean sweep was made, and from Ackerman's corner only ashes are left of a whole block which includes the Larkin and the new brick Presbyterian Church, and extends in a triangular form between Lemon and Front streets and the river, to the office of the J., T. & K. W. Railway."

But to this, as to all, the people replied that the work of rebuilding would immediately be undertaken by those who had money, and those who had none could work and live on their wages. This was the spirit which had made Palatka what it is. In this season of difficulty some anonymous hand sowed slanders throughout the country which injured the community more than the fire. Some anonymous brain concocted a telegram which was sent to different papers and generally published. It was asserted that the negroes had set fire to the city, that a race war had been inaugurated, the Gem City Guards had been called out and

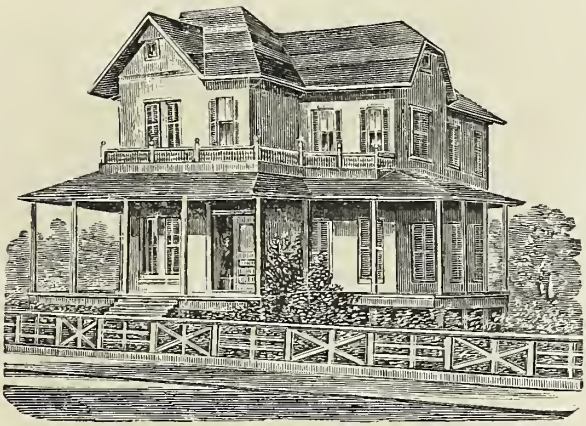
Fry's Natural History Store.

massacres were hourly expected. To correct this, the citizens held a mass meeting. Resolutions contradicting the slander were adopted and telegraphed to the papers which had published the report. The Palatka Daily News denounced the defamer of his people; the press of Jacksonville joined in the work, and at last the New York Herald made ample reparation. Meantime the City Council met and passed an ordinance which instituted a limit within which all wooden buildings could be removed by the Mayor. The ground was broken for the first brick building on November 24th, 1885. This was the Kean Block, at the corner of Lemon and Front Streets, now belonging to Mrs. Wall.

The new Putnam House was begun on May 1st, 1885, and opened on January 26th, 1886.

In 1884 and 1885 the business houses along the burnt front of Lemon and Water Streets were restored in fine brick buildings.

Then on Front Street, W. C. Snow and the First National Bank erected substantial structures worthy of a much larger population, and at the commencement of the season of 1886, Palatka was a brick city. The fine block in which the post office is now situated had been erected before this by State-Treasurer E. S. Crill, and on each side arose other

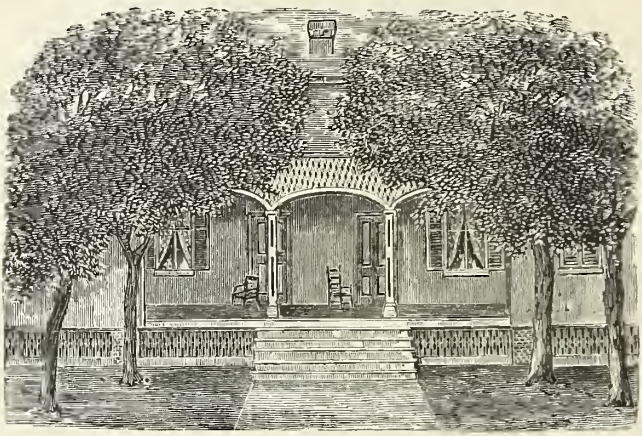


Residence of F. C. Cochrane.

blocks. Meantime, the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway had been completed from Jacksonville to Palatka, and gave the public a thoroughfare second to none in the South. Through the energetic efforts of many citizens, led by S. J. Kennerly, and the contributions of many others, the managers of this road located their shops in Palatka, and the year 1885 will remain celebrated by the success which crowned the efforts of her people to make the new city grander and better in all material interests than the old, which had disappeared in smoke.

The Florida Southern road had extended its line far down into the heart of the peninsula, and was progressing rapidly to the Gulf—the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West absorbed the Indian River road and

ran south, parallel with the St. John's, crossed the river at the northern end of Lake Monroe, and pushed into Sanford. Thus a wide stretch of fertile country, rich in golden opportunities, was opened up to our merchants who quickly occupied the vacant territory. Many of our business enterprises have exhibited marvelous growth. Palatka, which in 1852 had a population of less than a dozen families, to-day boasts of broad streets and substantial hotels, with water, gas, and everything that goes to make up a first-class city.



Residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Wall.

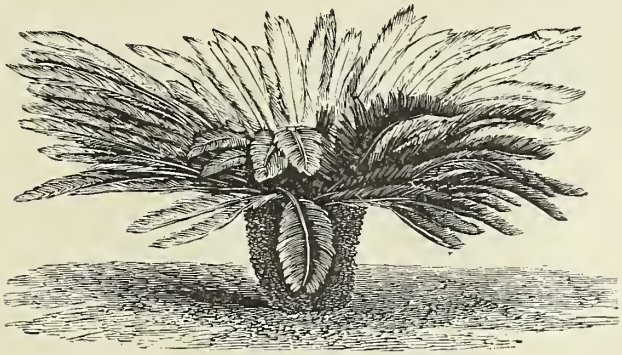
Churches. That the religious wants of Palatka are well cared for may be seen from the fact that there are five different church organizations, viz., Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholic. Each church has provided for its pastor a commodious parsonage.

Schools. The public schools, of which there are two — one for white and one for colored children — are in a flourishing condition. The Academy of the Sacred Heart, situated at the corner of Dodge and Emmett Streets, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was established in 1876 by three sisters, with not more than a dozen pupils. It soon outgrew the small dwelling house, which it then occupied, and in 1878 the present fine building was erected. The staff of teachers has

been greatly increased, and the Academy now has an attendance of from eighty to one hundred pupils.

First National Bank of Palatka.

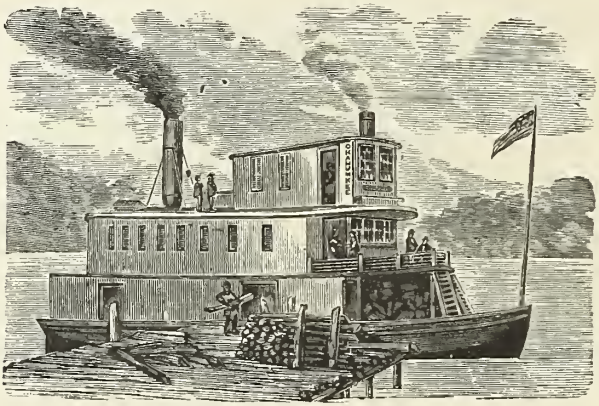
St. Mark's School, in connection with the Episcopal Church, presents another valuable educational advantage for our visitors. It commenced six years ago with thirty-six pupils, it now numbers nearly a



A Sago Palm in Colonel Hart's Garden.

hundred, with a prospect of farther growth. The school building, which is located in a pleasant part of the city, is well lighted and ventilated, and has the modern appliances for school purposes. There are hundreds of children at the North with feeble constitutions who would be greatly benefited by pursuing their education in this glorious climate at such schools as these. Visitors passing the winter in Palatka will find educational advantages of no mean order at this school.

Residences. Few Southern cities can boast of more attractive residences than Palatka, which are built in the most thorough manner



Colonel Hart's Ochlawaha Steamer.

and of various styles of architecture, many of which are surrounded by fine orange groves and gardens containing a wealth of flowers and shrubbery, with a great variety of temperate, tropical, and semi-tropical fruits, and embellished with fountains. The most attractive of these residences are represented by our engravings, the latest and most elegant of which is that of Major S. Conant, of the Southern Florida Railway, situated at the corner of Dodge and Emmet streets.

Secret and other Organizations.

F. A. M.—Palatka Lodge, No. 34, meets first and third Fridays, each month.

A. O. U. W.—Putnam Lodge, No. 10, meets every Wednesday evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—St. John's Lodge, No. 8, meets every Thursday evening.

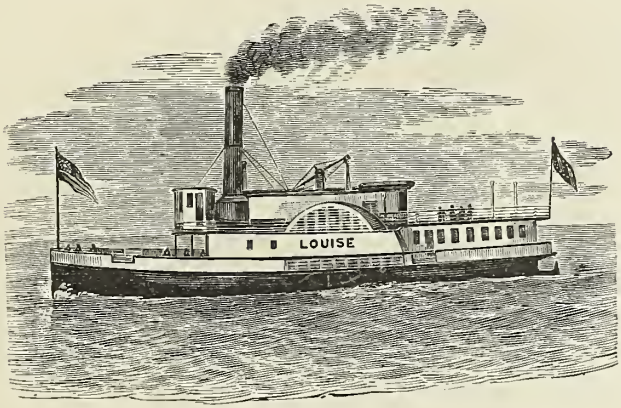
KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—Harmony Lodge, No. 2767, meets first and third Mondays, each month.

I. O. R. A.—Seminole Tribe, No. 4, meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

GEM CITY GUARDS, meets first Monday of each month.

PUTNAM BRASS BAND, meets first Monday, each month.

W. C. T. U. Free reading rooms, open 2 to 10 P. M.



The Louise, the Transfer Boat of the St. A. & P. R. R.

Hotels.

THE PUTNAM HOUSE, on Lemon, Reid, Front and First Streets, is one of the best kept houses in the South, as is evidenced to the travelling public from the fact that it is kept by Oscar G. Barron, proprietor of the famous White Mountain hotels.

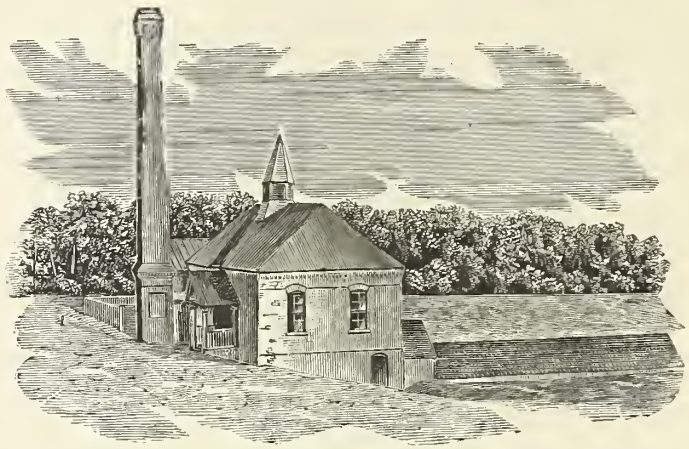
THE CARLETON HOUSE, on Orange and Third Streets, is near the Court House, and is well represented by our engraving. It is kept by Andrew Shelley, and has a good reputation with the travelling public.

THE SARATOGA HOUSE, on Lemon Street, owned by Cook Carleton, is well represented by our engraving.

PHŒNIX HOTEL.—Among the substantial brick buildings of the city is the Phœnix Hotel, owned by S. J. Kennerly, which is situated quite near the river.

BANGOR HOUSE.—A good, but small, family hotel, where excellent board may be obtained for the winter at reasonable rates, is the Bangor House, situated quite near the Putnam, kept by L. R. Gray.

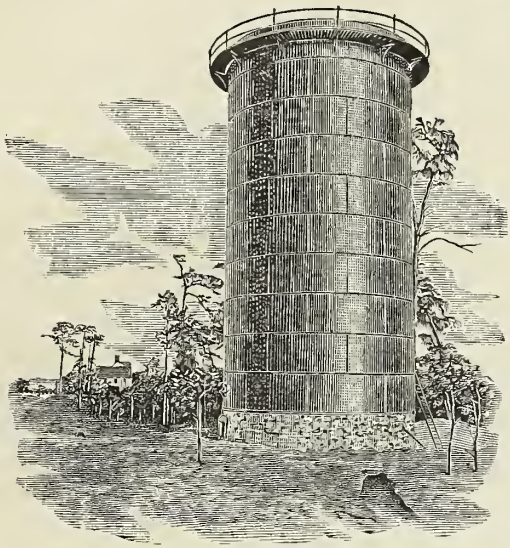
Palatka Water Works. Probably no class of public improvements contributes more to the general welfare of populous communities than those designed to furnish an abundant supply of wholesome water under a pressure adequate for fire protection, and for its delivery at all points where it may be needed for general uses. Palatka is favored in this direction to a degree surpassing that of probably any other city in



The Palatka Water-Works. The Pumping Station.

the State. The Palatka Water Works is a Florida corporation, organized to supply the city and its inhabitants with water for the extinguishment of fires, and for domestic, manufacturing and other purposes. The entire works were constructed during the winter of 1886–87 by the firm of Wheeler & Parks, of Boston, who have had large experience as engineers and builders of water works in many States of the Union. The works were put into operation about April 1st. The source of supply is White Water Branch, a clear stream in the town of Palatka Heights, fed by copious and never failing springs, yielding in the driest seasons over one million gallons daily of pure, soft water, and ample in quantity for a population of twenty to twenty-five thousand.

The works at the pumping station comprise a storage canal eight hundred feet in length, ten feet wide, and five feet deep, the sides of which are of brick masonry, and the bottom a clean bed of sand covered with hard pine flooring. This resevoir constitutes a storage and settling basin where any floating or suspended particles are allowed



The Palatka Water-Works. The Standpipe.

to settle before the water is pumped into the standpipe and mains. Also the pump house, which is a substantial brick building about thirty by forty-five feet, one story high, adjoining which is an ornamental chimney stack about sixty-five feet in height. In the boiler room of the pump house are two large boilers of fifty horse power each, and in the pump room, two Worthington duplex pumps, each having a capacity of one million gallons daily. The pumping plant is furnished with condensers, heaters, and all the appliances of a first-class pumping system of works. Adjoining the pump house is a tool and fuel house so situated as to be filled either from a side track upon the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West R. R., or from White Water

Drive. This building is large enough to contain about six months' supply of fuel.

From the pumping station the water is forced through twelve and ten inch mains, either directly into the city or into the standpipe, built upon the highest point of Palatka Heights. The standpipe is of heavy plates of the best wrought iron, built upon a solid foundation of brick, and is thirty feet in diameter and fifty feet in height, having a capacity of about two hundred thousand gallons. Around the top is an ornamental iron balcony and railing, to which access is had by an iron ladder fastened to the side of the tower. From this balcony can be had the most extended and comprehensive view of the surrounding country to be obtained from any point in this vicinity.

There are about eight miles of supply and distribution pipes of cast iron, from twelve to four inches in diameter. The number of fire hydrants connected with these works is fifty-nine, five of which are rented to railroad companies, four by the town of Palatka Heights, and fifty by the City of Palatka, to which latter number, fifteen additional hydrants are to be added during the next four years. From these hydrants several fire streams can be thrown at once over the highest buildings in the city with the pressure from the standpipe alone, and they constitute a means of protection against fire unsurpassed in effectiveness and reliability.

Much credit is due to Mr. Charles Underwood, a resident of Palatka, through whom the attention of the parties owning and building the works was first brought to this subject; also to the builders of the works, of whose representative in charge thereof the *News* declared: "Mr. Wheeler has done more than he agreed to do, and his labors in behalf of the City of Palatka are worthy of the greatest praise."

Palatka Heights is a new town only one mile from the business portion of Palatka, on a high ridge of land overlooking the city and the beautiful St. Johns River, and no finer sight probably is to be witnessed than that to be obtained from the Palatka Heights. Arriving at the brow of the hill from the country in the early morning, a grand view is to be had of the St. Johns River, with its dazzling sheet of water, sparkling in the sunlight, moving backward in a ceaseless flow as the tides rise and fall, bearing on its ample bosom, especially through the winter season, when visitors are pouring into the country, great numbers of steamers, large and small, sail and row boats of every

description, making the wharves of the city a scene of busy turmoil equal to that of much larger cities. Approaching the city at night from these Heights, the scene is no less than enchanting. The illuminations along the shore by the moving variegated lights of the river craft, the lighted buoys, and the lamplight gleaming from hundreds of houses all over the flats, the incoming and outgoing headlights of locomotives rushing along their respective iron pathways, the colored

"The Folly." The Residence of W. C. Hargrove.

"aloft lights" of swinging vessels anchored in the stream, all making a beautiful panorama, an ever dioramic scene never to be forgotten.

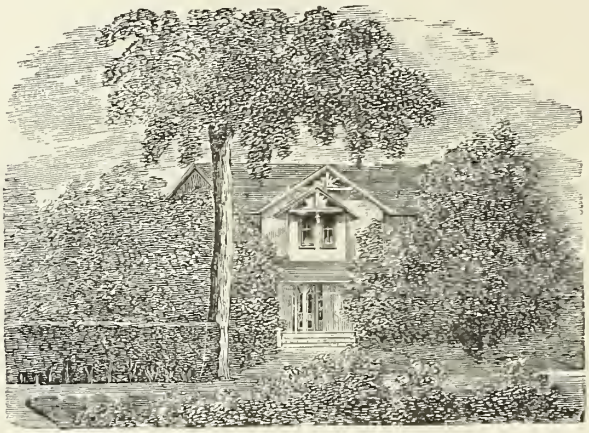
And here are situated some of the finest residences of Palatka's business men, among which is

"THE FOLLY,"

the residence of W. C. Hargrove, comprising fourteen acres of land, beautifully situated about one hundred feet above the St. Johns River. The place is covered with fine oak trees, and seventy-five hundred feet

of carriage drives, bordered with sour orange hedges, run through the grounds; from many points on these avenues most charming views are obtained of Palatka, the St. Johns River, and surrounding country. Twelve acres of The Folly are covered with thrifty young orange trees, which are budded with the choicest varieties, and many thousands of these trees are shipped to different points in the State every winter. The place is open to visitors daily, and a drive through the grounds is one of the pleasures greatly enjoyed by tourists.

The grove of F. A. Garrison is also situated at the Heights and is a very attractive estate.



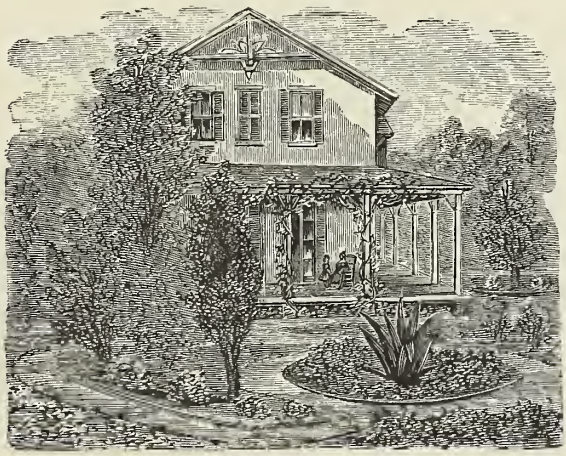
"Edgewater." Front View of Residence.

Edgewater Grove. Six miles above Palatka, on the east side of the river, is this beautiful estate, the winter home of W. F. Fuller, of New York, one of the most attractive in Florida, containing over 2000 orange trees, with other varieties of the citrous family, also Japan persimmons, Kieper and Le Courte pears, pine apples, figs, peaches, bananas, etc., with a greenhouse for propagating the more delicate tropical fruit and plants. The grounds are nicely laid out with a rare collection of choice plants, comprising azaleas, camelias, palms, and over 700 roses. An artesian well, flowing at the rate of 150,000 gallons per day, which is carried over the grounds by pipes, furnishes an

abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes; it also supplies a bathing pool of sulphur water, 40 x 20 feet, which is enclosed and has bathing houses, etc. The temperature of the water is seventy-six degrees. The water is also carried to the stable and poultry yards.

The house is a model of convenience, two stories in height, containing eleven rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, laundry, etc. A spacious veranda extends around three sides, on which climbing roses and flowering vines are trained, filling the air with their sweet perfume.

There is a gardener's cottage, stable, and various outbuildings, and at



"Edgewater." Side View of Residence.

the wharf a model packing house for the storing and shipping of oranges.

Edgewater is justly celebrated for the quality of its fruit. The oranges bringing fancy prices in the market. Over 4000 boxes being shipped annually.

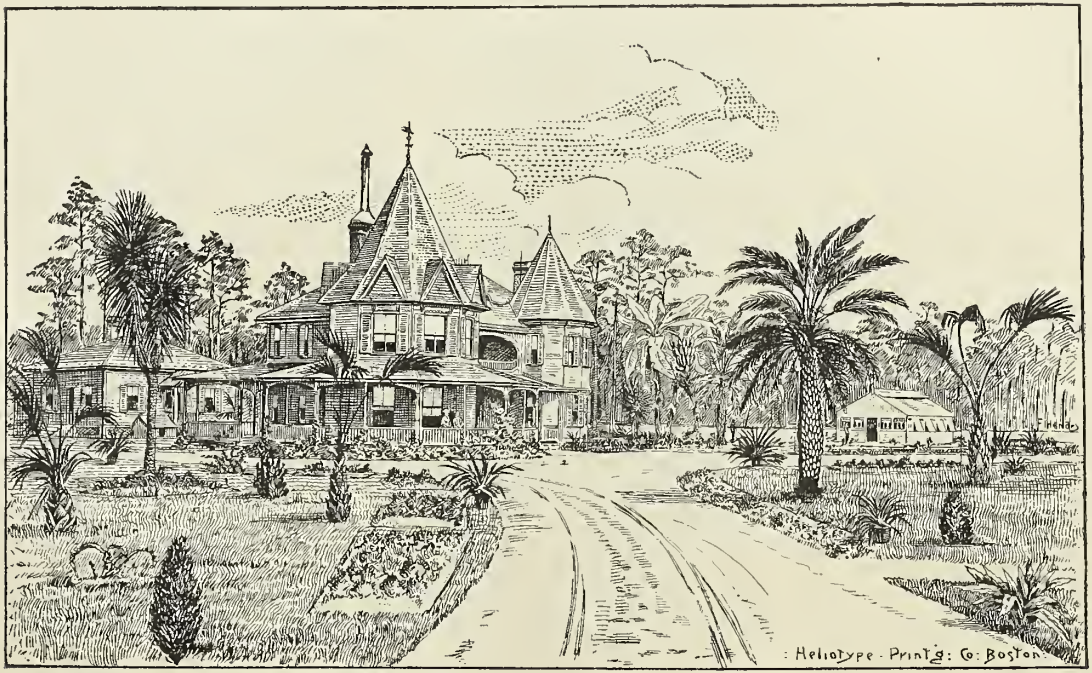
Dr. R. C. Flower's Winter Home is on the St. Johns River, directly opposite Palatka. Dr. Flower conceived the idea, a few years ago, of a winter home in the South, and, after visiting the principal places of attraction, he purchased land here. In the first place Dr. Flower selected very rich land; in fact, there is not a better piece of land in the State. There is hardly any calculating the work

he has done, from the clearing of the forest to the beautifying of the place. He has nearly fifty acres of orange grove, which is in the highest state of cultivation. The thirty acre lot, in which is his home, is in every sense of the word an ideal tropical garden. Here are all kinds of tropical plants, trees, flowers, berries, grasses and vines, including thousands of rose-bushes which bloom, leaf and blossom every day in the year. There are two very large artesian wells pouring forth thousands of barrels of water a day. This water supplies the house and the Turkish bath (which is the only one outside of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida). Under sixty acres of his place

Dr. Flower's Winter Home—The Orange Grove.

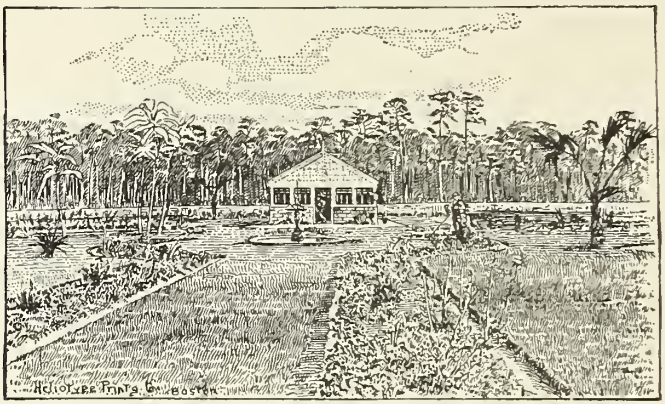
two inch pipes are laid one hundred feet apart, and two feet underground with hose attachments every hundred feet. These pipes are connected with the artesian wells, consequently, in case of a dry season it would be little trouble to keep the place fresh with mists and showers.

Surrounding the house there are twelve or fifteen acres of beautiful grass lawns, as smooth as a table top. The roads running all over the place are made of white shell, and are twenty feet wide, making an avenue as fine as any street in New England. Here are lakes, ponds,



Winter Home of Dr. R. C. Flower, opposite Palatka, Florida.

and fountains from which flow and spurt in streams and sprays crystal water all the time. In the centre of the place are several acres of deep, heavy, tropical forest of magnolia, pine and oak, the ground covered with palmetto plants, and the trees filled with vines and covered with moss. This the doctor calls his jungle, and you could not well imagine more of a jungle. The driveway to the river runs through this jungle. His vegetable garden is one of the features of the estate. Here grow fruits and vegetables for every day in the year; strawberries from January to January, new potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, peas, greens, and nearly all other vegetables.



Dr. Flower's Winter Home — The Green-house.

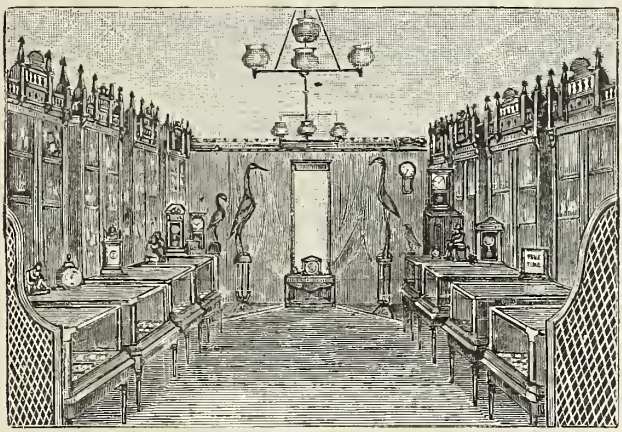
His gardeners are imported Scotch gardeners, and his extensive poultry yards are under the most competent management.

The house is a two and a half story Queen Anne style with extensive porches all around. It was made in Boston and shipped to Florida, and carpenters were sent to put it up. It is thoroughly modern with every convenience. The doctor keeps considerable stock in his pastures and with his hunting horses for the land, and his steam-launch and small boats for the water, he spends most of the time out of doors. He makes several trips during the winter to Florida, staying from a week to two weeks at a time. To quote Dr. Flower's own language:— "I take more pleasure in visiting Florida than any country in the world. I consider it the Italy of America. A more healthful country

does not exist; a more beautiful one cannot be found. It is a land of birds, flowers, fruits and blossoms; rich in music; rich in beauty; rich

Dr. Flower's Winter Home—The Fish Pond.

in fragrance. With the summer to the south, winter to the north, it nestles in the lap of spring, semi-tropical fairy of the States."



Interior of R. J. Riles' Jewelry Store, Palatka.

(A list of real estate for sale in Palatka and vicinity may be obtained at Chapin's Farm Agency, Boston, Mass.)

☞ **COTTON SEED OIL.**

☞ **COTTON SEED OIL MEAL.**

☞ **COTTON SEED OIL CAKE.**

☞ **COTTON SEED RE-GINS.**

Should be used by every farmer in the South as a stock feed and fertilizer.

The • Greenville • Fertilizer.

The best Fertilizer in the market. For proof of this, consult the following gentlemen who have thoroughly tested its merits:

Capt. O. P. Mills, Greenville; W. D. Acker, Anderson; R. F. G. Holtzclaw, Greenville; J. D. Charles, Reedy River; A. W. McDavid, Oakville; F. E. McKenzie, Grove Station; R. K. Adams, Reedy River; D R. Anderson, M. D., Fountain Inn; D. R. Adams, Reedy River; John Ferguson, Greenville; Capt. Wm. Wilkins, Greenville; C. Q. Hammond, Abbeville; R. E. Sloan, Pendleton; Richd. Linhardt, Easley.

ANALYSIS:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 25, 1888.

TO GREENVILLE OIL MILL, Greenville, S. C.:

Dear Sir; Your attention is called to the following copy of Fertilizer Analysis in which you are interested:

Fertilizer Sample, No. 373. Drawn at Greenville, March 17, 1888.

Analysis No. 1199—Of Greenville Fertilizer.

	p. c.
Soluble Phosphoric Acid,	4.48
Reverted,	3.77
Available,	8.25
Insoluble,	1.47
TOTAL,	9.72
Nitrogen 2.89 p. c., equivalent to Ammonia,	3.51
Potash,	2.14
(Equivalent to —— p. c. Sulphate of Potash.)	
Moisture,	8.40

Relative commercial Valuation per ton of 2000 lbs., $22.18.

Respectfully submitted,
PHILIP E. CHAZAL, E. M., Chemist.

Very respectfully,
A. P. BUTLER, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Analysis Guaranteed on Sacks.

	p. c.
Available Phosporic Acid,	8
Ammonia,	2½
Potash,	2

Greenville Cotton Seed Oil and Ice Co,
Greenville, S. C.

DARBY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Toilet Articles,

Paints and Oils, Garden and Flower Seeds, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Post Office Building,

WALHALLA, S. C.

St. Elmo,

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA.

Jefferson county, in which Monticello is situated, has more fish, game, deer, bears, panthers, and catamounts, than any county of its area in the United States, a fact which every sportsman should know.

The St. Elmo has been newly and elegantly furnished, and will be found first-class in every particular.

A well equipped Livery Stable, and delightful drives in every direction.

J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Proprietor.

The Cliff House,

TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

"THE NIAGARA OF THE SOUTH"

200 Feet Above the Sea. = = =

= = Trains Stop Near the House.

A GOOD BAND. AN EXCELLENT TABLE.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE SEASON.

Send for Circular, to

J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Proprietor.

ELECTRICITY.

We invite the reader's attention to the fact that we have special facilities for the application of electricity to domestic use, and will take pleasure in submitting Estimates for the following work, viz.:

ELECTRIC:

Bells and Annunciators.

Burglar Alarms.

Gas Lighting.

Incandescent Light Wiring.

Electric Door Locks.

WE ALSO APPLY

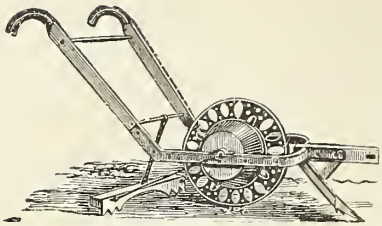
SPEAKING TUBES.

MECHANICAL BELLS.

ASBURY & SON,

Greenville Gas and Electric Light Works,

35 Boyce Street, *GREENVILLE, S. C.*



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MANUFACTURERS OF

Cook's Patent Planter.

The best planter ever introduced. It distributes cotton seed, corn and fertilizers in any quantity desired.

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

Iron and Brass Castings of every description Cast and Wrought Iron Railing.

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ALBANY, GA.

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No. 5 PENDLETON STREET, - - GREENVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Combs, Sponges, etc.

Choice Confectionery. **A Full Line of Patent Medicines.**

SODA WATER.
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,

MINERAL LANDS A SPECIALTY.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

A list of desirable property mailed free on application.

J. W. TODD,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

SENECA, S. C.

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W. H. WESTMORELAND, Secretary.

THE WESTMORELAND CALISAYA TONIC COMPANY.

111 Washington St., GREENVILLE, S. C,

DIRECTORS.

J. M. WESTMORELAND. FRANK HAMMOND. WILLIAM WILKINS.
JAMES H. MAXWELL. JAMES L. ORR. J. M. McGEE.
WALTER S. GRAY.

WESTMORELAND'S CALISAYA TONIC is the greatest remedy of the age. It has been endorsed by prominent physicians, and men of the highest standing who have used the TONIC and know whereof they speak. Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at our office. We have room for only a few in this space.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

Office Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.—Gentlemen: Nearly two years ago I contracted malaria into my system, and suffered greatly from time to time from it in various forms in which it developed. Sometimes had severe chills and fever—indigestion followed it, and I was generally out of health. Last spring for more than two months I was greatly troubled with a disordered condition of the bowels, which I believe was the result of the malaria still existing in my system. I visited two or three mineral springs celebrated for the cure of malarial diseases, without the slightest benefit. I was also treated as the different symptoms developed by the most skilful physicians, but was not relieved. About two months ago I concluded to try Dr. Westmoreland's Calisaya Tonic, prepared by The Westmoreland Calisaya Tonic Company, but I must confess that I had little confidence of being materially benefited by it. I have taken five or six bottles of the Tonic. From the beginning I felt relief and continued to improve, until now I feel quite as well and in as perfect health, as I ever did in my life, and believe I am perfectly well.

H. P. HAMMETT, President.

A STATESMAN SPEAKS.

No man in the South was more generally and more favorably known, and no man's opinion was more highly reverenced than that of the late ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina. For some time previous to his death, Governor Perry was a sufferer from indigestion. He took Dr. Westmoreland's Calisaya Tonic and wrote the following letter:

SANS SOUCI.

Gentlemen:—I most cordially recommend Dr. Westmoreland's Calisaya Tonic. For several years past I have been troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia. My son, Dr. Hext M. Perry, of Philadelphia, who knows the ingredients which compose your Tonic, spoke favorably of it. In the course of two months past I have used four bottles, and am entirely relieved.

Yours truly, &c., B. F. PERRY.

DR. WESTMORELAND'S CALISAYA TONIC is sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per Bottle.

JARRELL'S HOTEL,

HIGH POINT, N. C.

A GOOD PLACE TO STOP OVER, AND A GOOD PLACE TO CONTINUE ALL THE WINTER.

High Point is beautifully situated at an elevation of a thousand feet above the sea, surrounded by

Pine Forests, with Charming Drives, Pure Freestone Water, and Good Hunting.

JARRELL'S HOTEL is located near the Station, and has **FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS.**

Spacious Sample Rooms on first floor for Commercial Men.

TERMS: $2.00 per day. Special rates by the month.

M. JARRELL, Proprietor.

The Greenville Female College.

THE ART DEPARTMENT is under the control of Miss Helen R. Platt, of the Chicago Art Institute. Her method of instruction is scientific. The aim of this department is to qualify the student to draw and paint from objects and natural scenery. The Course of Study prescribed is the same as that pursued by the leading Art Institutes in the United States. Students may take a thorough course of charcoal, crayon, oil and water colors, also French pastel, or they may take a shorter course of any one of these, as well as Kensington, Lustra and China painting, having the China fired in town.

Charcoal work in Outline Chiaroscuro and Perspective made careful study. Good flats, casts and busts to study from, also charcoal landscapes from Allonge & Hunt to copy, which, when done properly, resemble bold engraving. This is all preparatory to working from buildings and scenery out doors.

Advanced students taught to work from the human face and form, also from animals of all kinds, as they can be brought into the studio or the students taken out doors to work from them.

At close of scholastic year there will be an exhibition of the year's work. All creditable pieces of work are expected to be framed. Frames will be bought wholesale and thereby as cheap as possible. The Art students will appear at exhibition decorated with new art badge.

Lessons also given in stamping, designing and all late styles of embroidery.

Previous to the session of 1884–85, the means of imparting instruction in Art were quite limited, and the number of pupils rarely exceeded five or six. Under the thorough and enthusiastic teaching of Miss Platt, this Department has steadily grown in numbers and efficiency till it is now one of the leading interests of the College. Reference is made to the Catalogue of Works of Art done by pupils of this Department.

An elegant studio, fitted with models, drawing and painting apparatus, is set apart for pupils in Art.

J. Elwood Cox,

MANUFACTURER OF

Shuttle Blocks, Finished Spokes,

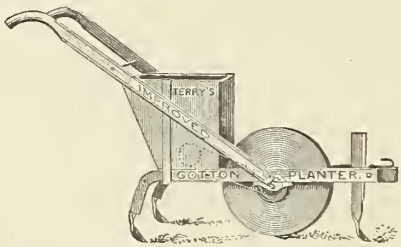
DOGWOOD BOBBIN HEADS,

HICKORY RIM STRIPS, SPOKE BILLETS, HANDLE BLOCKS, ETC.

High Point, N. C.

TERRY'S

Improved Cotton Seed Planter.



RETAIL PRICE REDUCED TO $6.

THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET. Puts in dry unrolled Cotton Seed. MAKES NO NOISE. The feed IS PERFECT and NEVER FAILS. Drops in large or small seed equally well, and can be regulated to put in any quantity desired. It opens the furrow, drops the seed and covers them at the same time. Write for prices to the trade.

JOHN M. TERRY, Fairview, S. C.

GOWER & REILLY,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

PUMPS, COAL, &c., &c.

Mouldings, Mantels, Newels, Balusters, Hand-railings, etc.

Rosendale Cement, Gibb's English Portland Cement, Plaster Paris,
Plastering Hair, etc.
White Lead and Oil, ready mixed Paints, Window Glass, Putty, etc.
500,000 No. 1 Georgia Heart Pine Shingles that are strictly first-class.
50,000 No. 2 Shingles good for price asked.
200,000 dry sawed Plastering Laths.
Lime by car load or single barrel.
We have a large stock and shall sell cheap. Give us a call and be convinced.

GOWER & REILLY,

CITY WAREHOUSE,

104 Washington St.

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AND

General Storage and Commission Business.

CITY WAREHOUSE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Nichols' Diarrhœa and Dysentery Mixture

AND NICHOLS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

F. NICHOLS & CO., - - GREENVILLE, S. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

F. NICHOLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL VARIETY STORE. Toys, Musical Instruments, Fine China, Glassware, Crockery, Tinware, etc.

27 MAIN STREET, - - - - - GREENVILLE S. C.

D. C. MOORE,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Fruit, Country Produce, &c.

Families can generally find a general assortment to supply the table.

No. 1 Buncomb St. (Cor. Coffee and Towne), Greenville, S. C.

ROB'T MCCLELION,

Jeweller and Watchmaker.

SEWING MACHINES.

A Complete Assortment of Machine Attachments.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

100 Washington St., - - GREENVILLE, S. C.

T. F. JAMISON,

BUILDING AND JOBBING **MASON.**

Mason Work of all kinds promptly attended to.

Cor. LORD AND WEST STS., - - - GREENVILLE, S. C.

DICKSON'S POTTERY.

WILLIE, S. C.

* · · Manufacturers of Earthern Ware.

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Publishers of the KNIGHTS OF HONOR REPORTER.

Printers of this book.

McALLISTER & BENTZ,

Are now in complete readiness for the Fall and Winter trade. Stocked with all that is new, fashionable and rare, in all the different departments of their establishment, viz.:

Dress Goods, Calicoes, Cloths, Linens, Underwear, Jerseys, Cloaks, Furniture Coverings, Carpet and Window Shades, and Cornice Poles.

New dress goods are simply superb in style and colorings, and in greater variety than ever before presented within these four walls. Prices in all styles vary from 8 cents for wool mixtures up to the rarest imported fabrics. We are prepared to supply all tastes and inclinations.

Our stock of black goods, to which we are constantly adding all the new designs in pattern and weave that the most skilled cloth artists in Europe and America are producing, is grandeur itself.

We are handling many of Priestly's weaves whose colors are renowned for excellence and durability.

We are selling the usual 35c. Henrietta, 38 inches wide, at 25c. All grades proportionally low. We have all the fashionable Trimmings, Black Crochet, Gimps, Points, Hadings, Panels and Fronts. Striped Surahs are simply lovely in qualities and design. Plushes all widths and all colors.

Dress Goods stock, in Dry Goods, always the centre of attraction, the "hub of the wheel," the "centre gem of the business." All other stocks and material are but toiling to support this "Haughty Chief." The character of a dry goods store is always judged by the dress goods stock. It takes more thought and time than all the others. We are willing to be thus judged, and we earnestly trust that our customers and friends will see "Our Stock" and form their own conclusions.

We are full in the Cloth Department: Cassimeres of all makes and shades, Jeans of all grades, from all cotton to all wool. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Flannels all colors and grades. 8-4 Felts in all colors, and fine new stock of Arrasienues and Cheniles. Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets, in ladies' and children's, in all colors and shapes. Blankets, Comforts and Spreads. Eider Down Comforts at $12.50. Ladies', children's and men's Merino and Wool Underwear. Curtain Chains and Loops, Curtain Hooks, Picture Nails, and a full stock of everything belonging to all these lines.

Mankind may depend that we are not here with $50,000 worth of goods to be undersold. We guarantee on all bills of from $10 to $20, a saving of at least ten per cent. We have the stock; we have the right process, and we have the young men to show it.

Robt. Ambler, of Pickens; Sloan Stroud, Eugene Hunter, Bory Howell, Greenville; Jim League, Simpsonville; Allan Parkins, Parkins Mill.

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GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA.

J. C. FITZGERALD, - - - Manager.

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BREEDER OF—Holstein and Jersey Cattle; Berkshire, Yorkshire, Jersey Red, Chester White and Poland China Swine; Pure Bred Scotch Collies or Shepherd Dogs; English Mastiffs, Fox Terriers, Irish Terriers and Pugs.

HOME OF "CROWN WILKES," STANDARD BRED TROTTING STALLION.

"CROWN WILKES"

(Standard Bred.)

Winner of first prize for Stallions, open to the world, Augusta, Ga., Exposition. Winner of first prize for Stallions, open to the world, in harness, State Fair, South Carolina.

Grand Sires—the great George Wilkes and Vanderbilt, by Sentinel.

Crown Wilkes has *five* crosses of Mambrino Chief, three of Hambletonian, and three thoroughbred crosses through dams and grand-dams.

WE have been liberal patronizers of the State Fair for years, and have generally led in the win of premiums. From the State Fair this year we ran over to Georgia, and there met with equal good results. Our premiums, won this year, are as follows:

Premiums Won at Augusta, Ga., Exposition.

Stallion (open to the world), first prize; Saddle horses, second prize; Combination horses, second prize. Swine, we won $115 in premiums. Holstein Cattle, we won $250 in premiums. Angora Goats, we won $65 in premiums. Sheep, five prizes. With three entries in bench show, we won two second prizes.

Premiums Won at South Carolina State Fair.

Stallion, in harness, open to the world first prize; Saddle horse, open to the world, first prize; Stallion, over 4 yrs., second prize; Best filly, 3 yrs., first prize; Best filly, 1 yr., second prize; Saddle pony, first prize; Pair matched mares, open to the world, second prize; Best 2-year-old mule, second prize; Best 1-year-old mule, first prize.

CATTLE.

Best herd (grade) Holstein, first prize; Best herd (grade) Devons, first prize; Best Holstein bull, 3 years, first prize; Best Holstein bull, 1 to 2 years, first prize; Best Holstein heifer, 2 to 3 years, first prize; Best cow (grade) Devon, 3 years, first prize; Best heifer (grade) Devon, 2 to 3 years, first prize; Best Heifer calf, second prize; Best Jersey heifer, 2 to 3 years, first prize; Best Oxford Down ram, 1 to 2 years, first prize; Best Oxford Down ewe lamb, second prize; Best Angora buck, 1 to 2 years, second prize.

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Greenville Machine Works

Manufacturers of

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills,

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We carry a full and complete stock of drugs, medicines, patent and proprietary medicines.

Sponges, Brushes, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass,

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Physicians, Merchants, and families, can always find what they want in our stock, and guaranteed of best quality and at lowest market rates.

We are sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of

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and many other popular and valuable remedies Call and see us, or write us for prices.

We are Wholesale Agents for many of the most popular patent medicines, and sell the same to the trade at manufacturers' prices.

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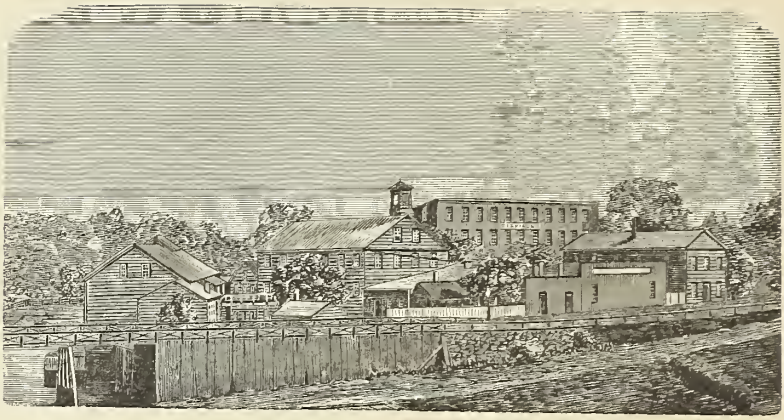

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Tourists will find this a pleasant stop-over place when returning from Florida.

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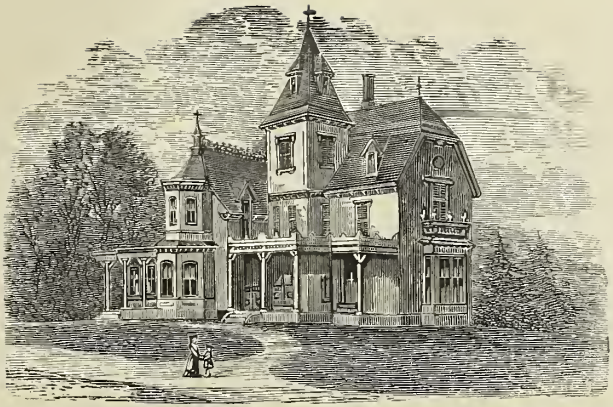

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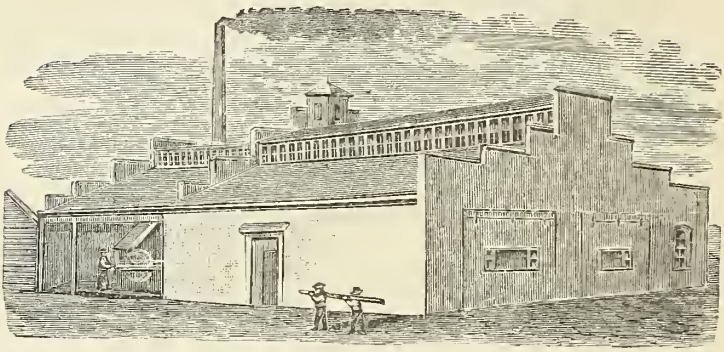

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NEAR AIR LINE DEPOT.

(THIS PROPERTY IS FOR SALE.)

TO ADVERTISERS

The Circulation of the Weekly News.

A STATEMENT TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

The following circular has been issued from THE GREENVILLE NEWS *office:*

Your attention is invited to THE GREENVILLE NEWS as an advertising medium.

The impression appears to prevail that while the daily NEWS is the best medium for reaching city trade, the Weekly edition is behind other newspapers in country circulation.

To settle this question, we ask you to call at or send to this office where a copy of the mail list of THE WEEKLY NEWS will be submitted to your inspection, to sustain the following facts:

First. That THE GREENVILLE WEEKLY NEWS has a larger circulation than any weekly newspaper printed in this city.

Second. That it has more subscribers and readers in Greenville county, outside the city, than any newspaper.

Third. That it has more subscribers and readers than any other newspaper printed in Greenville in each of the counties of Spartanburg, Anderson, Laurens, and Pickens.

As this is the beginning of the business season when advertising arrangements are made, your attention to this is requested.

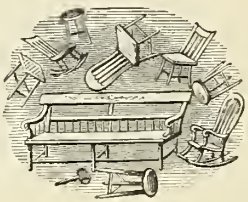
You are at liberty to take this circular to any other newspaper and submit its contents for answer. Our mailing books are open to you for inspection, office after office, name after name. All we ask is that you request the same privilege from our contemporaries and judge for yourself by comparison.

Respectfully,

J. F. RICHARDSON,
Manager,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

GREENVILLE

FURNITURE COMPANY



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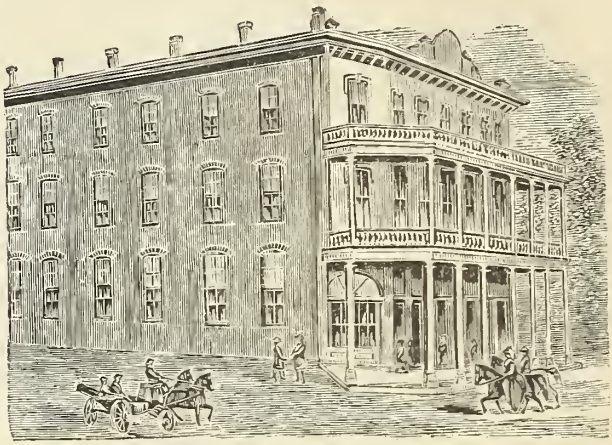

Remodeled, refurnished, refitted, high ceiling, ventilation perfect,. fire escapes unexcelled. On the line of street railway. Free from the racket of Main Street. Near churches, Post Office, Telegraph Office, &c., &c.

It will be the constant effort of the Proprietor to have his table to remind you of your Grandmother's.

It is a good place for you to spend either Summer or Winter. It is a good place for the Commercial Tourist to spend Sunday.

Bells, Baths, Electric Lights, Telephone, and a Whistle.

W. R. WHITE,

Proprietor.

THE · EUREKA,

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Beautiful and Healthy Location.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS.

Cuisine—the best the market affords.

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BUGGIES WITH CAREFUL DRIVERS.

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GERMAN : SCALE : CARP.

I am now ready to deliver from my five spacious ponds, either small fish for STOCKING PONDS, or yearlings in pairs for SPAWNING:

Small Fry, per hundred, $8.00

Yearlings, per pair, - 2.50

There are three kinds of Carp: The SCALE, MIRROR, and LEATHER. I deal only in the GENUINE GERMAN SCALE CARP. Experience proves them to be the most profitable. Address,

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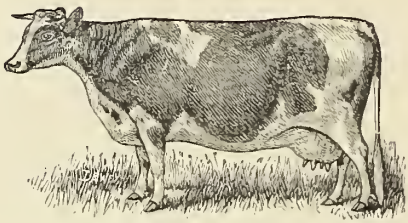

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Rough Lumber from 75c. to $1.25 per hundred.

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We are here to stay and with the determination not to be undersold by any one. We have employed the best skilled labor, and solicit your patronage, guaranteeing satisfaction to our customers.

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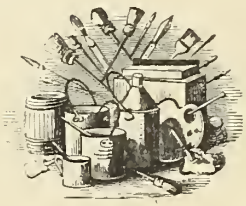

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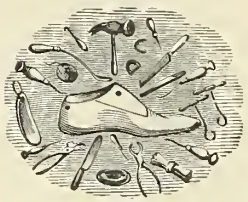

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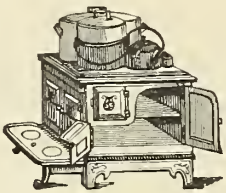
Parlor and  Cook Stoves,

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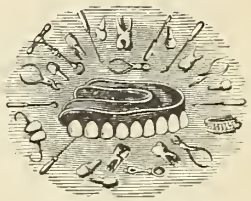

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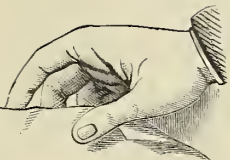

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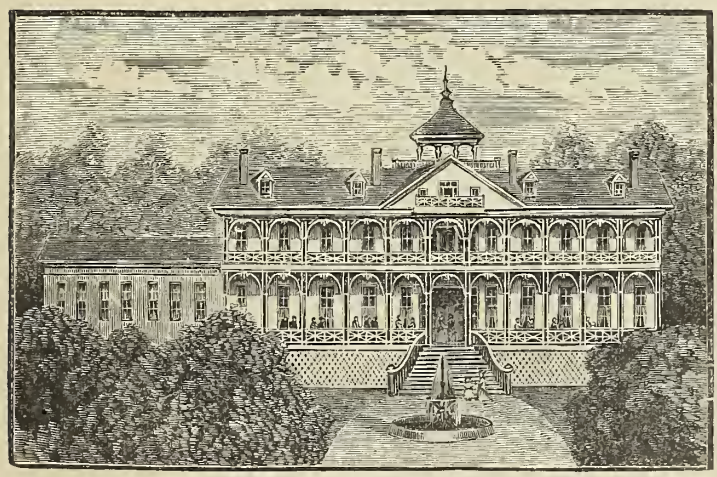

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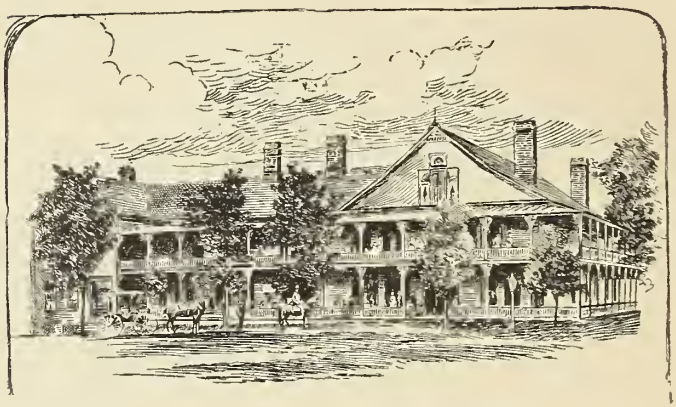

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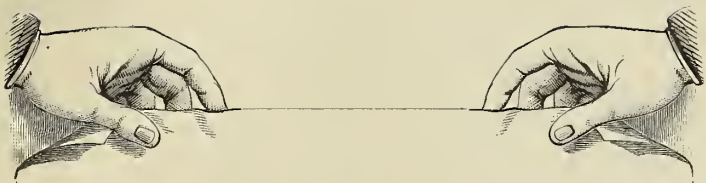

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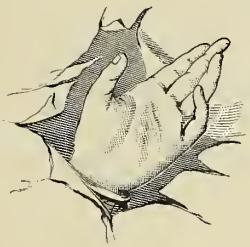

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- **Albert Stoke Pogis 16494.**
  - **Canada's John Bull 8388,** The most inbred Stoke Pogis 3d-Victor Hugo bull now living. Has 96 7-8 per cent. of blood in Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 75 per cent. in Ida of St. Lambert, 30 lbs. 2 1-2 oz., also 62 1-2 per cent. actual blood of Stoke Pogis 3d, sire of 27 tested cows, whose average production of butter is over 20 lbs. each in 7 days. Sire of John Bull's Pussie 49663, 19 lbs. 9 oz. at 2 years old, and other daughters soon to be tested.
    - **Sir George of St. Lambert 6036,** Sire of Rioter's Nora, tested 15 lbs. 9 oz. at 2 years and 10 months old, and of Jennie Pogis, tested 19 lbs. 6 1-4 oz.; sold for $3000.
      - **Stoke Pogis 3d 2238** Sire of 27 cows making from 14 lbs. to 36 lbs. 12 1-4 oz. in 7 days. Including Mary Anne of St. Lambert, 36 lbs. 12 1-4 oz.; Ida of St. L., 30 lbs. 2 1-2 oz.; Allie of St. L., 26 lbs. 12 oz.; Mermaid of St. L., 25 lbs. 18 1-2 oz., and other animals well known to the Jersey public.
      - **Pride of Windsor 483,** Bred at the Shaw farm, Windsor Park, Eng.
    - **Nymph of St. Lambert 12968,** 24 lbs. 14 oz. without forcing—full sister in blood of Ida of St. L., 30 lbs. 2 1-2 oz. in 7 days.
      - **Stoke Pogis 3d 2238.** See above.
      - **Diana of St. Lambert 5116,** 16 lbs. 8 oz. from 298 lbs. of milk. Full sister in blood of Cowslip of St. L., 17 lbs. 12 oz.
  - **Alice Hugo Pogis 26608.**
    - **Laird of Draffin 5922.**
      - **Bon Hampton of Hilcrest 3240,**
      - **G. S. of Albert 44,**
      - **Branitza 5388.** Pure of St. Lambert.
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